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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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AN ULTIMATUM.

President Harrison's Message on the Chilean Affair.

CHILE MUST APOLOGIZE.

The Whole Correspondence Submitted to Congress.

All Citizens Must be Protected—No Satisfactory Expression of Regret Even Tendered by the Chilean Government—A Clear and Concise View of the Whole Situation in Both Countries.

President Harrison's message on the Chilean situation, accompanied by the documents, correspondence, etc., in the case, has been sent to Congress. The message reviews all the evidence in the case and says he feels compelled to stand upon the demands of the note of January 21 to Minister Egan. These demands are that the Chilean Government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore sailors, that the Matta circular note of December 13 must be withdrawn, that the language in the note must be withdrawn, and the language disavowed with as much publicity as it was circulated, or diplomatic relations with Chile will cease, that Mr. Egan's recall will not be considered until these matters are disposed of. The President in stating his reason for making these demands advised that they be confirmed and enforced by Congress. The President says:

"I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief restatement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean Government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

"It may be well, at the outset, to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticism of Minister Egan, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs, from the outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think on the whole, borne himself, in very trying circumstance, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

"It is worth while, also, at the beginning, to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda Government, who applied to him for asylum, has not been denied by the Chilean authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees.

"Precedents cited by Mr. Egan, particularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean Government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees, and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct to a neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the asylum.

"These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, but by the acquiescence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru. This incident might be considered wholly closed, but for the disrespect manifested toward this Government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the Legation premises."

The President says further that the most serious incident was the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore, and he is still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the Government of the United States had done or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the Government of the United States, not to these poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

The President then goes on to consider the legal aspect of the case, and declares that our Government must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity, precisely as if its minister or consul, or the flag itself, had been the object of the same character of assault.

"On the 21st inst.," says the President, "I caused to be communicated to the Government of Chile, by the American Minister at Santiago, the conclusions of this Government after full consideration of all the evidence and of every suggestion, affecting this matter, and to these conclusions I adhere." (These conclusions are given below under the head "The Ultimatum.")

In the same note, the message continues, the attention of the Chilean Government was called to the offensive character of a note addressed by Mr. Matta, its Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Montt, its Minister at this Capital, on the 11th ult. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this Government, but, as Mr. Montt was directed to translate it and give it to the press of this country, it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice. It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval officers and to the Executive Department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of the naval officers and to the official communications made by the Executive Department to Congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilean Government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offence made, I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the ground that he was not persona grata was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this Government. But, however that may be, I could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether our correspondence with Chile could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect.

In submitting these papers to Congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chile by this Government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who, in foreign ports, display the flag or wear the colors of this Government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their Government, and not for any fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the Governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory; we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them, except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace.

It must, however, be understood that this Government, while exercising the utmost forbearance toward weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers, and to its humblest sailor when made the victim of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their Government.

Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keweenaw in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, has been subjected to personal injuries in that city—largely by the police—I directed the Attorney General to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco; and that testimony is also herewith transmitted. The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor sailors by the Chilian policemen would be incredible if the evidence of Shields was not supported by other direct testimony and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel. The captain of the vessel says: "He came back a wreck; black from his neck to his hips from beating, weak and stupid, and is still in a kind of paralyzed condition and has never been able to do duty since."

A claim of reparation has been made in behalf of this man, for, while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrines long held by us, as expressed in the consular regulations, is: "The principles which are maintained by this Government in regard to the protection, as distinguished from the relief, of seamen are well settled. It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such, and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them."

I have as yet received no reply to our note of the 21st inst., but, in my opinion, I ought not to delay longer to bring these matters to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Executive Mansion, Janaury 25, 1892.

Important Points in the Diplomatic Correspondence.

The voluminous Chilean correspondence from the Department of State comprises the details of all the events, beginning with the Balmaceda insurrection, up to the present time. Concerning the Itata affair, Mr. Egan reports the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs as admitting that the United States could not have taken any other position in regard to that vessel, and that a bitter feeling was being fomented by the English.

During the negotiations for peace, Mr. Egan had instructions from the State Department to insist that the revolutionist envoys have the ordinary protection of a flag of truce; and accordingly he protested against the order of M. Godoy that their safe conduct be withdrawn. This order was disavowed by President Balmaceda.

On August 20 Mr. Egan wrote that, hearing of a reported threat to search the legation for refugees, he had personally notified the Government that he would discuss the question of asylum on a proper basis, but he would shoot any one trying to search the legation. The Chillian President assured him direct that there was no such intention. Later on, Mr. Egan telegraphed the particulars of the surrounding of the American legation with secret police, the arrest of twenty persons for entering the legation, and the arrest of two of the legation servants, against which Mr. Egan had protested. The espionage on the legation was kept up, but no further arrests were made.

Mr. Egan reported that it had been intimated to him that to avoid personal unpopularity and inconvenience, he ought to have the refugees leave the legation and seek concealment elsewhere; he would not adopt this course because of its inhospitality and inhumanity. Mr. Egan commented on the very different treatment accorded the refugees at other legations. Minister Matta twice refused a safe conduct to the refugees.

On October 1 Mr. Egan was advised that President Harrison desired to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with Chile; but the right of asylum having been tacitly allowed to other legations and exercised by our Minister with the old Government for the protection of the adherents of the Congressional party, the President regarded the application of another rule and the manifestation of disrespect to the legation of the United States as the manifestation of an unfriendly spirit. Mr. Egan was instructed to prevent abuse of the right of asylum, and to limit the communications of those enjoying it with the outside world to necessary and innocent matters.

Minister Matta assured Mr. Egan that no disrespect was intended to the legation, and that the police must have misunderstood their orders. He promised an investigation. The Americans arrested at the legation were Charles Hillman, an engineer; J. O. S. Maden, a commission merchant (twice arrested), and Mr. Raycroft. Later, Minister Matta again, expressed regret at the action of the police, who, he said, should have left access to the legation free; but he refused safe conduct to the refugees on the ground that it would be an unjustifiable irregularity, though he said, if it was possible, he would grant it as a proof of amity to the legation.

Mr. Egan in reply quoted international usage and the practice of Chile in 1866. Mr. Egan also notified Senor Matta that he would give the facts to his Government for decision, and that the "interpretation of the United States of the refusal of an act of slight courtesy and consideration cannot be a cause of surprise." A few days later a public meeting was called to denounce the United States legation, and to request the delivery of the refugees. The Government sent a squadron of cavalry to protect the legation.

Mr. Egan, up to November 15, had spent $5000 in entertaining the refugees. On November 16 he complained that the secret police, while drunk, had used insulting language to the refugees from the street. To this, Senor Matta replied that the disturbers were not police spies. He charged that employes of the legation "committed indiscretions which might provoke replies and reprisals not pleasing to the rights or decorum of anybody." In further correspondence Mr. Eagan renewed his charges, and Minister Matta insisted that the disturbances grew out of the conduct of the people connected with the legation and the refugees. Reporting this to the department. Mr. Egan said that every complaint of his had been met with these insinuations. But no direct charge had been made, for the good reason that no such indiscretions had been committed.

Mr. Egan called on the newly-elected President Montt November 9, and congratulated him. He was cordially received, and President Montt begged him to convey to the United States his warmest acknowledgments.

On January 13 Mr. Egan reported the transfer of the last five refugees to the Yorktown, accompanied by the refugees from the Spanish legation and the Spanish and Italian Ministers.

The first information of an attack on the sailors of the Baltimore was sent by Mr. Egan on October 18, two days after it occurred. He said it was the general impression that the attack was unprovoked and premeditated. He said further that he understood that an attack made on some German sailors some weeks before, in which one was killed, was made because the Chileans mistook the Germans for United States sailors.

The message from President Harrison instructing Mr. Egan to inform the Government that the United States had no doubt a prompt and full reparation would be offered if the facts were as reported, has been published heretofore. So also has the reply of Minister Matta to the effect that "the United States formulated demands and advanced threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, were not acceptable nor could they be accepted in that case or any other of like nature."

On the receipt of this, November 1st, Mr. Blaine instructed Mr. Egan to claim the privilege of reading the paper which the American sailors had signed in secret in a language they did not understand and without being accompanied by counsel, and to see that no one from the Baltimore testified except in the presence of a friend acting as counsel. This request was denied, but Senor Matta promised to submit the result of the investigation when completed.

A report from the Intendente of Valparaiso said that the police and soldiers only tried to restore peace, and charged that the United States sailors were armed. In a reply to this Capt. Schley said that the fact that the mob so far outnumbered the sailors, and that the sailors had, when arrested, only a few pocket-knives, is a refutation of these statements.

In another letter, Captain Schley calls attention to the discharge of sailors arrested, no proof of guilt being found. Captain Schley also gives a detailed account of the affair, which has been publised heretofore. Captain Schley, in his report, says that he can testify personally to the sobriety, orderliness and good behavior and politeness of his men to the Chilean authorities, a half hour before the assault took place.

November 7, Mr. Egan reported the brutal treatment of Patrick Shields, a fireman of the U. S. steamship Keweenaw and an American citizen arrested by the authorities of Valparaiso, charged with drunkenness. He was in a serious condition physically from this treatment. Shields's claim for $5000 indemnity for injuries was transmitted to Senor Matta.

Transmitting correspondence about the attack on the Baltimore sailors, Mr. Egan commented on the fact that the correspondence in this secret trial had been published in the press with the evident intention of molding public opinion, and that it had resulted in some bitter attacks upon the United States, its navy and its legation.

Mr. Egan in commenting on the report of the Judge of Crimes said that the testimony of important witnesses was not taken, and that unjustifiable deductions were made from the general evidence.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Egan, Senor Matta affirmed the correctness of his note and said that no "explanation or dissertion" could add to its contents. Pending further instructions, Mr. Egan notified the State Department that he had suspended communication with the Chilean Foreign Office December 17. Mr. Egan reported to Secretary Blaine that police and detectives continued to surround the United States and Spanish legations, that the newspaper attacks continued and that it was proposed to drive out the refugees by burning the legation.

December 20, Mr. Egan telegraphed that Grace & Co., having notified the Chilean Government that the United States intended to issue an ultimatum, the British Minister called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and urged a course of conciliation; but the Minister maintained with firmness and defiance the attitude assumed by him.

On the formation of the Ministry, January 1, Mr. Egan telegraphed that two of them were his personal friends, and that conciliation would mark the disposition towards the United States. At least two members of the Cabinet had disapproved the Matta note openly, it was strongly condemned by public opinion, and it would be, in his opinion, no difficult matter to have its terms disavowed or the note withdrawn.

January 8 Mr. Blaine asked if what was personally offensive to the President and other officers of the United States in the Matta circular would be withdrawn, whether the refugees would receive safe conduct, and whether the legation was under surveillance.

Mr. Egan reported on the 12th that the absence of the President at Valparaiso made it impossible to obtain an immediate answer to the first question, that he had verbal permission for the refugees to leave the country and that the legation was free from surveillance. An early reply to the first question was promised.

On January 16 Mr. Egan transmitted the result of an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that on the ground taken by the Secretaries of State Buchanan and Webster that no foreign power, through its representatives, could make a message of the President of the United States the basis of diplomatic representations or controversy. Chile was willing to withdraw all that might be considered disagreeable in the Matta note. Mr. Egan told the minister that an expression of regret for the parts of the document which were offensive to the President would be expected and the minister assured him that the Chilean minister had been instructed to express regret for all that might create unpleasantness between the two Governments in the case.

The same day Blaine replied that the action of Matta was unprecedented. He declared that the desired withdrawal by President Montt of everything discourteous should be done freely and in suitable terms by Chile. He enjoined prompt action. Minister Egan reported two days later that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had said that he would need time for consultation.

The documents from the Navy Department accompanying the President's message include the full report of the depositions of the Baltimore's sailors, taken in the inquiry at Valejo, Cal., which was completed two weeks ago, besides a mass of other correspondence.

The Ultimatum.

The following is the ultimatum which Secretary Blaine telegraphed on January 21 to Mr. Egan:

First—That the Baltimore assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the event gave to it, vis.: That of an attack upon the uniform of the United States Navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this Government and not in any act of the sailors or of any of them.

Second—That the public authorities at Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the police and of the Chilean soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest. The President thinks the preponderance of evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

Third—That the President is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this Government in the note of Mr. Wharton of October 21 last (a copy of which you will deliver with this), and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this Government.

Blaine's dispatch further said: "You will assure the Government of Chile that the President has no disposition to be exacting, or to ask anything which this Government would not, under the said circumstances, freely concede. He regrets that from the beginning the gravity of the questions involved has not apparently been appreciated by the Government of Chile, and that an affair in which two American seaman were killed and sixteen others seriously wounded, while only one Chilean was seriously hurt, should not be distinguished from an ordinary brawl between sailors in which the provocation is wholly personal and the participation limited. No self-respecting Government can consent that persons in its service, whether civil, or military, shall be beaten or killed in a foreign territory in resentment of acts done by or imputed to their Government without exacting suitable reparation. The Government of the United States has freely recognized this principle and acted upon it, when the injury was done by its people to one holding an official relation to a friendly power, in resentment of acts done by the latter. In such case the United States has not sought for words of the smallest value or of equivocal meaning in which to convey its apology, but has condemned such acts in vigorous terms and has not refused to make other adequate reparation."

Chile Asked For Delay.

On the day President Harrison's message went to Congress Secretary Blaine received a cable despatch from Minister Egan, at Santiago, in which he stated that President Montt was not at this time in Santiago, having gone to a watering place in the mountains of Chile, called the Baths.

In the absence of President Montt, Senor Pereira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requested Minister Egan to ask a delay of one or two days of his Government, until President Montt could be recalled to Santiago. On his return a reply would be sent to the demand of the United States for reparation.

The Chilean Answer.

The Chilean Government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chile agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the Chilean Ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chile also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this, the Chilean Government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral Nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States Government, the Chilean Government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A "COLUMBIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS" will be held at Chicago at the time of the Exposition, beginning, as now planned, on September 5th, and continuing five days. It is expected that fully 5000 delegates from dioceses in the United States alone will be present, and that the number from European countries will be very large and will include many noted dignitaries of the church.

FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

The Memorable Battle Between Our Sailors and the Chileans.

The Main Incidents of the Brutal Attack Rehearsed.

The following is a condensed account, taken from the New York Herald, of the battle in the streets of Valparaiso between the sailors of the United States warship Baltimore and the Chilean mob:

It will be remembered that on the afternoon of October 16th Captain Schley, taking into consideration that his men had been cooped up aboard ship for over five months without liberty, gave shore leave to 117 seamen and petty officers, with special instructions to keep sober.

On the morning of October 17th the Herald exclusively gave to the world the startling news that our sailors had been set upon by a bloodthirsty mob in the streets of Valparaiso, beaten, stabbed and viciously maltreated until two of them had been done to death and a number of others more or less desperately wounded.

As was told at that time in the Herald our men were absolutely without other means of defence than those furnished them by nature, and were helpless in the hands of overpowering numbers.

Only one Chilean was hurt in the affray and his injuries were not fatal.

Two distinct investigation of the affray were undertaken almost immediately; one aboard the Baltimore by a Board of Inquiry instituted by Captain Schley, and the other in the Chilean courts by Judge of Crimes Foster.

The testimony adduced before these two tribunals, while differing widely in many respects, added to rather than substracted from the dramatic interest in the affray which came so near embroiling the United States and Chile in a bloody and costly war.

The men landed from the Baltimore, which lay off the passenger mole, at the foot of the Plaza de la Intendencia, about two o'clock in the afternoon. They were supplied with "liberty money," which they had changed at the money changer's office, a short distance up the plaza, at Calle de Cochrane.

From here the men separated and in small parties rambled through the town sight seeing and amusing themselves, as sailors ashore do.

Many of the bluejackets made for that portion of the city known among English speaking seafaring men as the "maintop," which, roughly speaking, is inclosed between Calle del Clave, the hills, Plaza San Francisco and Avenida de Errazuriz.

The Intendencia, at the Calles de San Augustin and de Serrano, is only about three hundred yards from the centre of this district, where the hardest fighting took place, and the fact which was brought out in both investigations, that it was fully half an hour before the arrival of the police and soldiers, is one of the grounds for the belief expressed on the part of the United States authorities that due diligence was not used in protecting our men.

While many warnings had been given to the Baltimore's sailors, as Captain Schley's investigation shows, that trouble was in store for them, it was not until nearly six o'clock that the fight really began.

Boatswain's Mate Riggin and Apprentice Talbot were near the True Blue saloon at Calles, Santo Domingo and Matriz, when, according to Talbot's story, a Chilean sailor spat in his face and was promptly knocked down.

Then the mob attacked the two Americans. They fled down the Plaza de Wheelwright, and on Callo del Coderane, near Calle del Marquez, boarded a street car in order to escape the mob. They were made to leave the car and were again attacked. Talbot made his escape and Riggin struggled along up Calle de Marquez until he reached Calle de Arsenal, where he was found by Seaman Johnson.

Assisted by the latter they made their way up Calle de Arsenal a few feet to the place where Riggin was shot, it is alleged by Johnson, by the police or soldiers.

Riggin's body was taken to the drug store at Plaza Echaurren and Calle de la Matriz.

In the meantime there had been, according to the testimony, a general assault on the American sailors. Seaman Turnbull was attacked, beaten and stabbed while on the Plaza Echaurren and ran into a place on Calle de San Martin and the plaza to escape from the mob, but was driven out. He was taken to a drug store adjoining that to which Riggins was taken.

Seaman Hamilton was attacked on Calle de Marquez, near Calle de Blanco, and was picked up from the gutter only a few feet away.

Seaman Davidson was the victim of a vicious assault at the same place where Riggin was shot, and about the same time He ran down Calle de Marquez, pursued by a section of the mob, to the water front, and thence to the Mole. The mob was close behind him, and as no boatman would take him to his ship he ran into the water adjoining the Mole, where he was made a target for a shower of stones.

He stood this as long as possible and then made for the shore again. He succeeded in fighting his way through the crowd, up the Plaza do la Intendencia a few yards to the Prat monument, and fell fainting in the door of a store at the Plaza and Calle de Blanco. He was found here unconscious by a French naval officer and carried to a dry goods store across the street, and from thence was taken in charge by a policeman when he had regained consciousness.

The police at the station on the Mole, it is claimed, afforded him no protection, and here, too, while the station was only a couple of hundred yards from the centre of that section of the conflict, it was many minutes before they tried to quell the disturbance, claims Captain Schley

While these stirring scenes were being enacted in the "Maintop" in another section of the city at the Calles de la Esmeralda and de la Concepcion, nearly half a mile away, other American sailors were being attacked. It is this which led Captain Schley to the conclusion that the attacks were preconcerted and part of a general plan which had been well arranged.

It was at this place, near the Hotel de Colon, where Sailor Carson was attacked and beaten, and on the opposite side of the street is the cigar store where he sought refuge and was advised to change his uniform and put on citizens' clothes, which he did, and was not further molested.

The police and soldiers after considerable time succeeded in dispersing the mob and making some arrests, most of the arrested being American sailors.

Although there was a police station at the Mole, only three hundred yards from the troubled districts, the prisoners were taken, it is alleged by Captain Schley and denied by the Chilean authorities, under circumstances of aggravated brutality, to the police station and court in the Plaza de la Victoria, at the other end of the city and nearly a mile away.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

Chairman Brice Issues the Formal Summons to the Democracy.

The Democratic National Committee has issued from Washington this call:

To-day the National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held this day in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next Electoral College, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

All Democratic conservatives, citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the Convention.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.
SIMON P. SHEERIN, Secretary,
January 21, 189[illegible].

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN unexpected explosion of an uncovered blast in New York City killed two workmen, injured three others and damaged a number of houses, causing a great deal of excitement in the street. Somebody's carelessness caused the accident.

SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE, of the New York State Insurance Department, issued a report severely censuring the New York Life Insurance Company's officers for bad management, but declaring the concern perfectly solvent.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM E. ROBINSON died of heart failure and old age at Brooklyn, N. Y. "Richelieu" Robinson, as he was commonly known, was seventy-eight years old. He was famous for his immense acquaintance among public men and for his hatred of England.

MRS. CATHARINE HARLAND and her niece, Mary Kellagher, were asphyxiated by escaping gas in Providence, R. I.

POSTMASTER LEVI S. SHIRK, of Morgantown, Penn., has been dismissed on conviction of having adversely criticised President Harrison.

THE funeral of Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, was held at the North Reformed Church, in Newark, N. J., after which he was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

JUSTICE MANNING M. KNAPP, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was stricken by death in the Circuit Court in Jersey City. He had just delivered a very earnest and impressive charge to the Grand Jury when, apparently without warning, he fell back in his chair helpless. He was born in Bergen County, N. J., in 1823.

THE great sale of trotters from the Palo Alto Farm of Senator Leland Stanford, of California, was held in the American Institute Building, New York City. Baby McKee, the two-year-old brother to the great Arion, 2:10¾, was sold to F. P. Olcott for $25,000. Forty-nine head were disposed of for a total of $58,925, an average of $1202.35 each.

South and West.

AT Camden, Ala., Robert Carter was hanged for the murder of his wife. At Dallas, N. C., Caroline Ship was executed for infanticide.

A RAYMOND and Whitcombe special train going West, and a passenger train going East, collided at Blue Water, New Mexico. Four trainmen were killed.

Two Indians were recently killed near Rat Portage, Minn., by a moose which they had wounded. A party of hunters found both the men and animal dead. The moose was a gigantic fellow, standing fully ten feet high to the top of the antlers.

MISS DELIA NICHOLSON, of Franklin County, Va., hanged herself to the limb of a tree near her home. Her sweetheart, a young man named Pinkhard, took poison soon after and died. The young lady's parents objected to the marriage of their daughter and Pinkhard.

BANK EXAMINER STONE took charge of the First National Bank of Downs, Kan., and closed its doors. Lack of confidence in the institution, owing to non-payment of the fifty per cent. assessment on stockholders, caused light deposits and no business.

THE grip made its appearance among the Fima Indians. The agent of the principal agency of Arizona reports that over one hundred Pimas died in ten days. The epidemic spread throughout the Papagoes and other adjoining tribes, and whole villages have been depopulated.

THOUSANDS of cattle are starving to death in the hills of Southern Idaho. Every blade of grass upon the ranges is under from twenty-two to sixty inches of snow. This winter has not been equalled in severity since 1870.

ALICE MITCHELL, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, jumped from a carriage at Memphis, Tenn., seized Freda Ward, her friend, and killed her by cutting her throat.

FIRE destroyed the Metropolitan Opera House Block at Columbus, Ohio. Loss over $300,000

Washington.

SECRETARY OF STATE BLAINE has instructed Minister Lincoln to confer with the English Government on the question of an International conference on the silver question.

REV. DR. SCOTT, the President's father-in-law, celebrated his ninety-second birthday at the White House.

SECRETARY BLAINE instructed Minister Egan to urge the Chilean Government to hasten its reply to our demands in the Baltimore affair.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD received a telegram in Washington from General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, in which the opinion was expressed that the Garza insurrectionary movement was at an end.

FUNERAL services were held over the body of Justice Bradley, in Washington.

THE second of the season's levees at the White House in honor of Congress and the Judiciary was held. The floral decorations of the Executive Mansion were elaborate and beautiful.

THE report that Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France, would resign his post and return to the United States to resume journalistic work has been confirmed by the State Department, Washington.

A DISPATCH was received at Washington from United States Minister Egan confirming the report of Chile's offer of settlement.

Foreign.

AT Dieppedalle, in the Department of Seine Inferieure, France, an avalanche crushed three buildings, killed two women and injured twenty persons.

MINISTER BARROS LUCO in reply to questions at Santiago said the trouble between Chile and the United States was in a fair way of amicable settlement.

MINISTER EGAN presented the ultimatum of the United States to the Chilean Government, at Valparaiso, in relation to Matta's note and the Baltimore affair.

THE transatlantic steamer La Normandie collided with and sunk the tug which was towing her out of Havre, France. Five persons were drowned and one was seriously injured.

BEFORE the Chambers were prorogued at Rio Janeiro they conferred unlimited powers upon President Peixotto, of Brazil.

THE Chilean Government has just purchased the new high-speed, 3000-ton cruiser now being built at Armstrong's shipyard, Newcastle, England.

AT Yodoye Domari, Japan, a fire destroyed over 2000 buildings. At Shizuowa, fire destroyed 1500 buildings, including two shrines, a temple, a school, post and telegraph office, and two large inns. Twelve streets were reduced to ashes.

THE rebels were defeated at Ushulin, China, with a loss of 100, including the false Prince, and at Yet Pa Shao, with a loss of 400. The rebels at Bakou killed the Roman Catholic priest and all native Christians they could find.

DOUBLE HANGING.

A Man and a Woman Perish on One Scaffold in Virginia.

A double execution at Danville, Va., a few days since, was the first hanging in that city during thirty-five years. The principals in the tragedy were James Lyles and Margaret J. Lashley, both colored, and the crime for which they were hanged was the murder of George Lashley, the husband of the woman, by Lyles, while Margaret Lashley figured as an accomplice. The murder was committed in North Danville on October 26, 1890.

AT Carnegie's Homestead (Penn.) Steel Works a fifty-ton monster steel nickel ingot, recently cast, was successfully rolled into armor plate thirteen and one-half inches thick and fifty-six inches wide for the United States coast defence vessel Monterey. Prominent officials and members of the firm witnessed the operation.

A NEWLY-ARRIVED immigrant from Europe got a sentence of nineteen years in a New York penitentiary, before he had been in America forty-eight hours.

CRIPPLES BURN TO DEATH.

Destruction of the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis.

A Score of Patients Perish Amid Pitiful Scenes.

The Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, Ind., burned at midnight and twenty-one helpless, crippled children, inmates of the institution, lost their lives, and twenty other persons were injured, some of them badly. Two hundred and forty-six patients and thirty nurses sleeping in the two four-story buildings at the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets. on which the institute is located, were placed in imminent danger of their lives.

The fire started at midnight in the office building. above which were the wards for babes and mothers, and known as the A. B. C. departments. Smoke was discovered issuing from a room adjoining the operating-room back of the office. The fire is asserted to have started from spontaneous combustion of chemicals, and in fifteen minutes the whole lower floor was in flames.

The attendants awakened all the patients. In the halls and supper rooms pandemonium reigned. Shrieks for help went up as the inmates realized their terrible situation. In a few minutes white faces appeared at each window of the large building. The police, firemen, and attendants all worked diligently, and many patients were taken from the upper floors by means of the ladders and carried to places of safety by them. No attempt was made to save anything but life. The patients, both male and female, who could get about assisted in the work of rescue.

In the halls and on the stairways, before the fire had communicated to the main building, inmates wrapped in bed-clothing crawled and helped themselves along from one floor to another. The crowd turned in to help in the work of rescue. Cots were rudely constructed from mattresses, and policemen carried the helpless persons across the street to the new annex. At least 125 persons were taken out by the firemen and carried to adjoining stores.

Seventy or eighty of the patients were carried to Weddel's restaurant. One of them said: "I was sleeping in my bed on the fourth floor. I awoke with a sense of strangulation. From less than a foot above my face and up to the ceiling was a dense mass of smoke. I just rolled off my bed. It was so hot I thought I was going to die. I called as loud as I could for help. Just then there was a crash of the door and a big colored man fell over me. He picked me up bodily, dashed through the halls down stairways, and brought me here."

Ethel Piatt, an eight-year-old daughter of James M. Piatt, of Pinkneyville, Ill., was found in her bed on the third floor half strangled with smoke and helpless from spinal trouble. Wrapped in a blanket she was taken up in the arms of a firemen, carried down to the next floor, through dense smoke and past roaring flames, to a window, and as the crowd gathered below and extended their arms she was thrown out. Her limb was broken by the fall.

In a room on the "A. B. C." floor Mrs. E. D. Purdy was sleeping with her little daughter, and had only time to spring from her bed, throw a quilt over the crippled child, and, with nothing but her night-robe to protect her, attempted to make an escape. She ran into the halls, fell, recovered her feet, and then stooping dragged her little girl about seventy-five feet to the top of a stairway. Again she took her child, now unconscious, in her arms, and had made her way half way down the steps leading to the third floor when she lost her balance and fell downward, the little one falling upon the mother and remaining uppermost until she reached the landing about ten steps below. Here the mother and child were found by John Gavin and a commercial traveler and rescued.

Lazarus Stearn, of Dubuque, Iowa, who had been an inmate of the institution about five months, was left in room 101. He was helpless. The fire burned through the partition at the foot of his bed, and burning boards fell on him. He lost consciousness. He was removed by the police and firemen, but when taken to the restaurant it was found that his feet were terribly burned.

At the restaurant of A. J. Griffith, directly west of the Institute, the scene was terrible. More than fifty rescued inmates were huddled in groups on the floor, from old men down to babies.

Nine bodies were taken from the upper floor of the main building. Three bodies were taken out of one room of the ruins, one man and one woman, and another so badly burned as to make the sex undistinguishable.

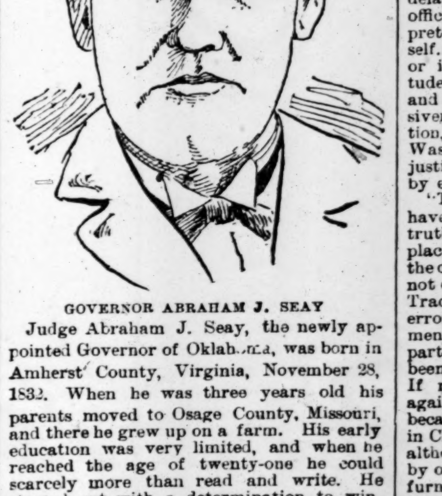
During the fire two women jumped from the windows. One of these was badly injured, but another, who was caught by a man standing in the crowd below, escaped serious injury. Two others threw out their children which were caught and saved by the firemen.

Twenty-one helpless cripples, and others, inmates of the institution, lost their lives and twenty other persons were injured, some of them badly; most of them slightly.

There was a total insurance of $51,500 on the Surgical Institute buildings, furniture and surgical supplies, placed through the agency of McGillard & Dark. The loss will be at least $40,000.

OKLAHOMA'S GOVERNOR.

The Record of Judge Abraham Jefferson Seay.



GOVERNOR ABRAHAM J. SEAY

Judge Abraham J. Seay, the newly appointed Governor of Oklahoma, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, November 28, 1832. When he was three years old his parents moved to Osage County, Missouri, and there he grew up on a farm. His early education was very limited, and when he reached the age of twenty-one he could scarcely more than read and write. He started out with a determination to win, however, and surely he has succeeded. Working by the day he earned sufficient money to pay his way through the Steeleville (Mo.) Academy, and then studied law in the same town, paying his way by his own exertions. He was admitted to the bar three days before the firing on Fort Sumter, and, though most of his people sided with the Confederacy, he soon enlisted in the Union army and marched away for four years of hard work and fighting. He entered as a private, but in August, 1864, he was mustered out a Colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry, Missouri Volunteers. He then began the practice of law, and in the course of time was County Attorney, Circuit Attorney and Circuit Judge, sitting on the bench in the latter capacity twelve years. All the time he was an active Republican, on the stump in every campaign, and twice ran for Congress against Richard Bland, the great silver champion. In May, 1890, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, and filled that position until appointed Governor of Oklahoma by President Harrison.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE National Association of Woolen Manufacturers has decided to make a united exhibit at the Fair.

WATER for the Exposition grounds will be supplied from two pumping stations having a combined capacity of 64,000,000 gallons a day.

A COLLECTIVE exhibit of sanitary appliances and methods of sanitation, and of all that pertains closely to them, is to be made at the Exposition.

IT is the intention to have one room in Delaware's Exposition building fitted up in colonial style, with hangings, pictures and furniture of that period.

ON the three evenings during the exercises dedicatory of the Exposition buildings, October 11, 12 and 13, fireworks to the value of $25,000 will be displayed.

THE Blue Grass League of Iowa, embracing the southwestern counties of the State, has decided to construct a "Blue Grass Palace" at the Exposition.

THE Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, according to present plans, will deliver the oration dedicatory of the Exposition buildings, on October 12, 1892.

THE fine geological collection made by the late Professor Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, will form part of the Illinois exhibit at the Exposition. The State World's Fair Board has purchased it for $8000.

THE United States Potters' Association has applied for 32,000 square feet in the Manufacturers' building, and announces its intention of making an exhibit that will not be surpassed by any showing made by the famed potteries of Europe.

THE colossal statute of the Republic, which will stand on a pedestal rising from the basin in front of the Administration building, is being modeled in Paris by Daniel C. French, the New York sculptor. It will be a female figure seventy-five feet high.

A PROJECT has been inaugurated to have an international rifle shoot at Chicago at some time while the Exposition is in progress. It is proposed that picked teams from the United States Army and National Guard compete with teams from other nations.

THE Lord Mayor of London, it is announced, will form a committee to raise the sum necessary to send to the Exposition a selected number of representative workingmen from London, with a view of their making reports on the industrial exhibits there.

THE Chemical National Bank of Chicago has been granted the privilege of establishing and operating a bank on the Exposition grounds. It will afford to exhibitors and visitors all the conveniences and safeguards of a metropolitan bank, including safety deposit vaults.

A GRAND dedication ball, probably in the Auditorium, on the night of October 13, 1892, will conclude the exercises dedicatory of the Exposition buildings. Many representatives of foreign countries are expected to be present, and the event will be, to an extent, international in character.

A "COLUMBIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS" will be held at Chicago at the time of the Exposition, beginning, as now planned, on September 5th, and continuing five days. It is expected that fully 5000 delegates from dioceses in the United States alone will be present, and that the number from European countries will be very large and will include many noted dignitaries of the church.

THE ceremonies attending the dedication of the Exposition buildings, October 11, 12 and 13, 1892, are to be very elaborate and impressive. The committee having the matter in hand will devote $300,000 to that purpose. It is expected that the President of the United States and his Cabinet, many of the Senators and Congressmen and Governors of the States, numerous representatives of foreign Governments, and 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars will be present. A dedication ode and marches, written for the occasion, will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment. Patriotic and other music, a dedicatory oration, a pageant of symbolical floats, representing the "Procession of the Centuries," and magnificent displays of fireworks will be among the chief features of the programme.

MATTA'S OFFENSIVE NOTE

Full Text of the Chilean Minister's Insulting Missive.

One of the gravest issues in the controversy between the United States and Chile has been the Matta note to Chilean Ministers abroad. This was sent by Matta, at that time Foreign Minister to Chile, to the Chilean Minister at Washington with the sanction of the President of Chile, was read in the Chilean Senate, and published in all the Chilean papers. Its text in full is as follows:

"Having read the portion of the report of the Secretary of the Navy and of the message of the President of the United States, I think proper to inform you that the statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous or deliberately incorrect. With respect to the persons to whom an asylum has been granted, they have never been threatened with cruel treatment, nor has it been sought to remove them from the legation, nor has their surrender been asked for. Never has the house or the person of the Plenipotentiary, nothwithstanding indiscretions and deliberate provocations been subjected to any offense, as is proved by the eleven notes of September, October and November.

"With respect to the seamen of the Baltimore, there is, moreover, no exactness or sincerity in what is said at Washington. The occurrence took place in a bad neighborhood of the city, the Maintop of Valparaiso, and among people who are not models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed the tumult, there were already several hundred people there. and it was ten squares or more from the place where it had begun.

"Mr. Egan sent, on the 26th of October, a note that was aggressive in purpose and virulent in language, as is seen by the copy and the note written in reply on the 27th.

"On the 18th the preliminary examination had already been commenced: it had been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the Baltimore and owing to undue pretentions and refusals of Mr. Egan himself. No provocation has ever been accepted or initiated by this department. Its attitude, while it has ever been one of firmness and prudence, has never been one of aggressiveness, nor will it ever be one of humiliation, whatever may be or has been said at Washington by those who are interested in justifying their conduct or who are blinded by erroneous views.

"The telegrams, notes, and latters which have been sent to you contain the whole truth, in connection with what has taken place in these matters, in which ill will and the consequent words and pretensions have not emanated from this department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error in respect to our people and Government; the instructions (recommending) impartiality and friendship have not been complied with, neither now nor before. If no official complaint has been made against the minister and naval officers, it is because the facts, public and notorious both in Chile and the United States, could not, although they were well proved, be urged by our confidential agents. Proof of this is furnished by the demands of Balmaceda and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Itata case, the San Francisco at Quintero, and the cable companies. The statement that the North American seamen were attacked in various localities at the time is deliberately incorrect.

"As the preliminary examination is not yet concluded, it is not yet known who and how many the guilty parties are. You no doubt have the note of November 9, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request him to furnish testimony which he would not give, although he had said that he had evidence showing who the murderer was and who the other guilty parties of the 16th of October were. That and all other notes will be published here. You will publish a translation of them in the United States. Deny in the meantime everything that does not agree with these statements, being assured of their exactness, as we are of the right, the dignity, and the final success of Chile, notwithstanding the intrigues which proceed from so low (a source) and the threats which come from so high (a source.)"

SOUDANESE DEFEATED.

They Lose Hundreds in Desperate Fighting Against the French.

The expedition sent out by the French Government, under the command of Colonel Humbert, against the tribe of Samory in the French Soudan, Africa, to punish them for their acts of lawlessness against French subjects and French laws, had an engagement with the natives. The natives greatly outnumbered the expedition, but the latter had superior arms. The natives, however, fought bravely, and some of their charges against the French were characterized by an utter contempt for death, but they were defeated by the better arms and superior discipline of the French.

The French loss was six killed and thirty wounded. The natives left behind them several hundred of their dead on the field.

MURDER IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

Four Pupils Attack the Teacher and Kill Her Young Defender.

John Stephenson, Burt Smith and William and Charles Spurlock, schoolboys, whose ages range from twelve to seventeen years, are in Kenton (Ohio) jail, charged with murder.

Their teacher, Miss McLaughlin, corrected them for some misdemeanor in school, whereupon they attacked and beat her. Frank, the twelve-year-old teacher's brother, interfered, and the boys turned on him and beat him into insensibility, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours. Miss Laughlin was also fatally injured.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

5

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 20	@ $ —
Medium, 1891, choice	1 80	@ 1 85
Pea, 1891, choice	1 85	@ —
White kidney, 1891, choice		@ 2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 05
Black turtle soup, 1891	2 90	@ 3 00
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	[illegible]	@ 2 00
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 85	@ 1 95
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 65	@ 1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@ 1 35
1891, bags	—	@ 1 30
1891, Scotch	1 25	@ —

BUTTER.

Creamery—State, fall, tubs	20	@ 27
Penn, extras	31	@ 33
Elgin, extras	—	@ 32
Other West, extras	31	@ 31¼
State dairy—half firkin tubs, fall ends, extras	25	@ 26
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts	22	@ 24
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds	19	@ 21
Welsh tubs, extras	26	@
Welsh tubs, 1sts	22	@ 24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	19	@ 21
Tubs, thirds	—	@ 18
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@ 26
Im. creamery, 2ds	20	@ 22
Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@ 18
Factory—Fresh, extras	23	@ 24
Fresh, 1sts	20	@ 21
Fresh, 2ds	18	@ 19
Fourths to 3ds, per lb	15½	@ 17
Rolls—Fresh, extras	20	@ 21
Fresh, 2ds to 1sts	15	@ 18

CHEESE.

State factory—Full cream, fall, fancy	11¾	@ 12
Full cream, fall, fine	11¼	@ 11½
Full cr. good to prime	10½	@ 11
Common to fair	9¼	@ 10¼
Part skims, choice	10	@ 10½
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@ 9½
Part skims, com. to fair	6	@ 8
Full skims	3½	@ 4½
Pennsylvania—Skims	2¾	@ 3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	24½	@ 25
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@ 24½
Fresh, fair to good	23	@ —
Southern—Fresh, per doz	—	@ 24
Western—Ice house	15	@ 18
Limed, per doz	16	@ 17½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—King, per bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Spitzenberg, per bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Greenings, per d. h. bbl	1 37	@ 1 75
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	6	@ 12
Western N. Y., Concord	10	@ 12

HOPS.

State—1891, choice, per lb	27	@ —
1891, prime	25	@ 26
1891, common to good	20	@ 24
1890, choice, per lb	19	@ 20
1890, common to prime	13	@ 18
Old olds	7	@ 9

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12	@ 12½
Western, per lb	12	@ 12½
Chickens, Western	11	@ 11½
Roosters, old, per lb	7	@ 7½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@ 11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@ 1 10
Western, per pair	75	@ 1 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 50	@ 1 75
Pigeons, per pair	35	@ 45

DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—Jersey and Md., lb	14	@ 15
State and Penn., per lb	12	@ 14
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@ 18
Jersey, per lb	—	@ 13
State and Penn., per lb	10	@ 12
Fowls—State and Penn., lb	10	@ 11
Western, per lb	9	@ 10½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	16	@ 18
State and Penn., per lb	15	@ 17
Geese, Jersey and Md., fancy	11	@ 14
Squabs—White, per doz	—	@ 3 50
Dark, per doz	2 00	@ 2 50

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl	75	@ 1 25
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1 25	@ 1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb	—	@ 1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@ 1 50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl	1 50	@ 2 75
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	2 25	@ —
Orange County, red, bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Orange County, yellow	1 50	@ 2 25
Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Eastern, white, per bbl	5 00	@ 6 50
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl	60	@ 75
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl	75	@ 1 00
Turnips, Canada, per bbl	60	@ 75
Celery—Mich., per doz. roots	15	@ 30
Long Island and Jersey, dozen bunches	75	@ 1 00
String beans, Fla., per crate	1 50	@ 3 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	2 00	@ 5 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate	1 00	@ 1 50

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves	3 00	@ 5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@ 45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 60	@ 9 25
Sheep	4 00	@ 6 00
Lambs	6 00	@ 7 00
Hogs—Live	4 70	@ 4 95
Dressed	5½	@ 7½

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@ 5 10
Patents	5 25	@ 5 30
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03¾	@ 1 04¾
Rye—State	94	@ 95
Barley—Two-rowed State	63	@ 65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	37	@ 50
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 39½
Mixed Western	34	@ 36½
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye	65	@ 70
Lard—City Steam	06.40	@ 06.45

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northwestern	Southern & Southwestern
Black bear	$25 00@35 00	$8 00@15 00
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00@15 00	4 00@10 00
Otter, each	7 00@10 00	5 00@ 7 00
Beaver, large	7 00@ 8 00	6 00@ 7 00
Beaver, medium	4 50@ 5 50	3 50@ 4 50
Beaver, small	2 00@ 2 50	1 50@ 2 00
Mink, dark, fine	1 50@ 2 50	....@....
Mink, brown	75@ 1 25	50@ 75
Red fox	1 50@ 1 70	1 25@ 1 40
Gray fox	80@ 1 00	50@ 70
Raccoon, each	60@ 80	35@ 60
Skunk, black	1 10@ 1 20	85@ 1 00
Skunk, half strp'd	70@ 80	50@ 60
Skunk, striped	35@ 45	25@ 30
Skunk, white	15@ 20	13@ 17
Opossum, large	25@ 30	20@ 25
Opossum, med.	11@ 13	9@ 10
Muskrat, winter	14@ 16	13@ 14
Muskrat, fall	11@ 13	9@ 10

The North Carolinian.

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Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL VICTORY.

President Harrison has won another great international victory. The first was the great success of the Three American Congress. The second was his magnificent management of the Behring Sea controversy. And now comes his third great victory over the bullying and audacious republic of Chili.

In every emergency President Harrison shows that he is the born leader of the people, whether in peace or war. He always moves with great deliberation, and when he does move all the world may be sure that it is not to retreat, but that it is an advance to victory.

Benjamin Harrison is first an American, second a Republican; and these terms are so substantially equivalent, that no one can see his Republicanism without seeing his Americanism; and whoever sees his Americanism perceives that the soul of it is Republicanism.

PRACTICALLY ENDED.

The Chilian controversy is practically ended. When President Harrison's ultimatum was received the Chilian leaders realized that this Government was in earnest, defiance gave place to submission and they at once disclaimed hostile feeling toward the uniform of the American Navy, condemned in vigorous terms the acts committed in Valparasio, and accepted full responsibility for making reparation for them. The offensive Matta circular is withdrawn with adequate expressions of regret. It was President Harrison's firm, patriotic and decisive action that changed the tide of affairs and has brought confusion to the enemies of this country everywhere.

A PEACEKEEPER.

Thanks to the policy of Protection to American industry, the United States was ready to meet the exigencies growing out of the Chilian complication. Our foundries and shipyards are prepared to turn out vessels and guns for attack and defense as quickly as any establishments in the world. But for Protection we would not have had at hand any warships fit to match those of Chili. A great peace-keeper is the strength that arises from the development of natural resources through Protection.

In 1899, during the twelve months ending December 31, the total exports of merchandise from the United States amounted in value to $857,522,545. In 1891, under Republican protection, during the corresponding period, such exports amounted in value to $970,506,232, an increase of over $113,000,000!

In 1890, during the five months ending September 1, the exports of lumber from the United States to Brazil amounted in value to $120,630. In 1891, under Republican republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period, our exports of lumber to that country amounted to $296,616, being an increase of 145 per cent.

A metropolitan journal remarks that the West controlled both National Committees in the locations of the National Conventions. "Westward the star," etc. Will the West also control the two Presidential nominations?

Not a Democratic paper in the country dares to publish the official reports showing the exports and imports of the United States since the McKinley tariff took effect.

The exports of flour and wheat from the United States for December were equal to 22,534,000 bushels of wheat, against 9,514,000 bushels for the same month last year.

The export of hog products from the four Atlantic ports during the week ending January 23, were 35,485,000 pounds against 27,745 lbs for the same week last year.

Agriculture is the basis of natural strength and wealth, and a most certain and liberal support to all who follow it intelligently.

Uncle Sam may be slow in exacting redress for an insult, but he is very thorough when he once sets about it.

The editors of the English newspapers do not like our diplomacy. Well, it never did suit them;

The American people like a President with brains and a backbone, Benjamin Harrison has both.

That "grandfather's hat," about which so much fun has been made, is "all wool and a yard wide."

The Republican State Executive Committee will meet at Raleigh on Wednesday, February 3rd.

The age of James G. Blaine is 62 years, and Benjamin Harrison will be 59 in August.

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE TOWN

In speaking of the relation existing between newspapers and towns, a writer in one of the journals remarks that no newspaper, no matter how ably edited or how enterprisingly conducted, can long keep afloat and abreast with the times when published in a dull, dead town.

It takes a live town to make a live newspaper. There never was in the past hundred years, never will be, and never can be a live town without a live newspaper. The newspaper is dependent on the town. It reflects the push, progress and aspirations of the town. Without home patronage it cannot live and thrive; and then again, while it is dependent on the town, the town cannot get along without it. There is no auxiliary so valuable to a growing town as an outspoken, public spirited paper, wisely and well managed.

Nor is that all; the business man who does not advertise in it, and the enterprising citizen who does not subscribe for it and talk up for it stands in his own light.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH,

The present spirit of the South was well illustrated by a speech the other day delivered by Philip F. Brown in the Virginia House of Delegates. Speaking of citizens who served in the Confederate ranks, he said:

There are to-day true and loyal to the flag of our nation, and the old veterans of the South will resent any affront offered it as resolutely and as bravely as any man North of the Potomac or West of the Ohio.

Had Chili failed to repair the great wrong done to us the country would have had no more eager volunteers than from our Southern States

The Charleston *News and Courier* persists in its assertion that David B. Hill is not the choice of the Southern Democracy. It says:

There is not a Democratic newspaper of any circulation or influence in the South that is favorable to his nomination, or believes that he could be elected if he should be nominated.

Iowa Republicans have decided to make their campaign on National issues alone this year. This means an old time Republican majority.—Exchange.

This is the course the CAROLINIAN advises in this State.

"Good money and plenty of it, as I believe, is the desire of both parties in Ohio."—*John Sherman*

Senator, your head is level, and what is good in Ohio will pass in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1892.

The President and his Cabinet emerge from the Chilian affair with the American flag proudly flying and with the good will of all patriotic Americans, irrespective of political affiliation. They have upheld the honor of the United States without at any time attempting the role of bully towards the weaker power. They practiced forbearance towards Chili until satisfied that advantage was being taken of that forbearance by the Chilian government. Then they brought the Chilians up short by sending an ultimatum, and took Congress and the country into their confidence by making public the correspondence and the President's message, which was one of the most manly and patriotic documents ever written by an American President. Congress was practically unanimous in its support of the administration, and it is not surprising that Chili quickly responded with an humble apology.

Whatever the ignorant masses of Chili may think of the power of the United States those in power in that country know how great it is and saw instantly that they had dallied as long as it was safe. It is now only a question of a few formal official details before the matter will be happily for all concerned finally disposed of. This country is to be congratulated that it escaped a short but costly war, and the Chilian government is to be congratulated because it had the good sense to decide in favor of Chili retaining its place on the map of South America.

Representative Rayner, of Maryland, created some commotion among the democrats of the House when, in answer to some remarks in favor of free silver by Representative Lanham, of Texas, he jumped on the anti-Cleveland and free silver people, with blood in his eye. Attempts were made to stop him by points of order but they all failed and he had his say out. He predicted defeat for the democrats unless they threw free coinage which he characterized as "the most absurd heresy that ever made its appearance in any intelligent representative assembly," overboard and made Cleveland their candidate. This is but another bit of evidence of the harmony existing among the democrats in the House.

Senator Hill made a failure of the first thing he attempted to do in the Senate. He made a vicious fight against the nomination of L. G. Rathum to be postmaster of Elmira, New York, but with how much effect may be judged from the fact that the Senate committee on Post-offices has favorably reported the nomination, which makes it practically certain that it will be confirmed,

During the discussion of the new rules in the House ex-Speaker Reed in defending the rules of the last House made the democrats wince by telling them in his inimitable drawl that he was glad to see that they had experienced a change of mind about its being tyranical to give the majority the right to close debate, as they have done so in their new rules. He said that he considered it as much the duty of the Speaker to stop fillibustering as it would be to stop a disturbance on the floor of the House. He criticised other portions of the new rules and smilingly alluded to the absence of a clause authorizing the Speaker to count a quorum, saying that he fully expected a decision from the Supreme Court sustaining his action in so doing during the last Congress.

President Harrison's Firm Stand for the Upholding of the Honor and Dignity of the Nation.

Extracts from his Message.

The evidence of our sailors shows that our men were struck and beaten by the police officers before and after arrest, and that one, at least, was dragged with a lasso about his neck by a mounted policeman.

It is not for a generous and sincere Government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for an offense so atrocious as this.

If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrified we should protect those who in foreign ports display the flag or wear the colors of this Government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their Government and not for any fault of their own.

It must be understood that this Government, while exercising the utmost forbearance towards weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty.

When American sailors, even of merchant ships, can only secure their safety by denying their nationality it must be time to readjust our relations with a government that permits such demonstrations.

P P P cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness. It cures that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves and builds up the whole system. P P P is unrivaled and since its introduction has cured more cases of blood disease than all the other blood purifiers put together.

Mr. Randall Pope, the retired druggist of Madison, Fla, says (Dec. 3, 1889) he regards P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) as the best alterative on the market, and that he has seen more beneficial results from the use of it than any other blood medicine.

Exhausted vitality, nervousness, lost manhood, weakness caused by over taxation of the system, will be cured by the powerful P P P, which gives health and strength to the wreck of the system.

P P P stimulates the appetite and aids the process of assimilation, cures nervous troubles and invigorates and strengthens every organ of the body. Nervous prostration is also cured by the great and powerful P P P Its effects are permanent and lasting.

President Harrison.

Exchange.

Benjamin Harrison is a man of large natural resources, of great self reliance, of sterling integrity and of noticeable independence. He is a man of great simplicity of character, modest, unpretentious, regular in his habits, methodical in his work and free from idiosyncracies; a gentleman by instinct as well as by habit. He surveys carefully the whole field of national politics, not as a partisan, but as the ruler of a great nation charged with the greater responsibility of ruling impartially and wisely. A statesman without narrowness, a politician without bitterness, a popular leader without vulgarity, he stands before the country to-day as a typical American, honest without cant and tenderhearted without gush.

A blessing to humanity is what Dr Bull's Cough Syrup may be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine, One trial will convince any one of its efficacy. Price 25 cts.

"There's no terror, headache, in your threats,"
For I am armed so strong with remedy
That I pass pain by, as an idle word,
Since the discovery of Salvation Oil.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ALMANAC For 1892
Contains **One Hundred Recipes** for making delicious **Candy** cheaply and quickly at home. This book is given away at drug and general stores.

LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE. A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER DUMB AGUE AND MALARIA

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH GA.

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The BEST LINIMENT in the WORLD. CURES PAINS IN THE BACK, JOINTS AND SIDE, & ALSO RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, &c

KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE IS AN OLD GERMAN LINIMENT, & Expels pain quickly.

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ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT REMOVES CORNS, BUNIONS AND WARTS SPEEDILY AND WITHOUT PAIN.

LIPPMAN BROS. DRUGGISTS, PROPS. SAVANNAH, GA.

—FOR SALE BY—
GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
AND
ALEX. WADSWORTH.

A CARD.

I see in the *Progressive Farmer* of January 19th a letter addressed to the *Economist-Falcon* of Elizabeth City, signed by Clifton Sawyer, W. G. Coppersmith, M. W. Davis and J. T. Coppersmith, and witnessed by J. L. Wilcox, a stranger to me, and one of themselves, who claim they are "the committee of the Church," denying the charges made against them by the *Economist-Falcon*, challenging any one to show to the contrary that there is not one word of truth in the two charges; that the committee of the Farmers' Alliance had nothing to do with the removing of the doors and windows from the school house and that no criminal proceedings have been instituted against that "committee" or any other "committee." They say, "we, the undersigned committee were appointed by the church to look after the church property, are responsible for what you are pleased to call a great outrage, &c." The *Economist-Falcon* may have made a mistake in commenting on our communication instead of publishing it, but it did not censure them too severely as law-breakers. This is, indeed, a shrewd dodge, they may think, from the real truth of the matter, They may think it a nice thing to prove that they were not an Alliance Committee when they tore down the doors and windows of the schoolhouse in question, taking their bedding and shot guns in the premises, guarding the same day and night for several days, to prevent the school committeee from running the public school, They may think it very unbecoming, too, in a member of the Alliance to try to rent the school house (Church property they say) to a negro woman of infamous character in order to deprive the people of their school, as some of them did do. Yes, they did commit the said "outrage" and without authority either from the Alliance or the Church, to which they are (we say) bad members. Now, one need only go to Judge Albertson at Elizabeth City to find out whether or not criminal proceedings has been instituted against them. We did make a sort of compromise with them according to their request, they promising to repair the damages they done the house and not further molest us in our schools, and agreeing to pay certain costs in the action which they have failed to do as yet. We only wanted to run our school and never tried to deprive the Alliance or Church, or anybody else from using the house. Truth, we are told, is mighty and will prevail. And although a falsehood sometimes outruns it at first yet it almost always gets left in the race at last. We have no fear whatever that the responsibility of the school house trouble will rest on the school committee. Our action in the matter is sanctioned and endorsed by over four-fifths of the parents and guardians representing the children in this school district, signed by their own hands. which we can produce at any time Also, we have affidavits from some of the best men in the county, some of which are staunch members of both the Baptist Church and the Farmers' Alliance, showing the school house is not church property and never was and has never been controlled by the church. Now we challenge any of the house breaking committee to show to the contrary, or to show any right or title to the same whatever. The fact is they have got a "right smart" spot on their virtue, and are going in the plastering business. Why the e men, ah, Deacons of a Baptist Church, some of them and members of the Alliance, too, should seek to ruin the reputation of an inoffensive good man is more than we can understand. And it is equally a mystery how a Minister of the Gospel can afford to give aid to them in doing so contrary to the spirit and teaching of the Divine Word. The preparation for Heaven, we think, must consist of *more* than denying one's self of whiskey. There is many ways, however, to get fame and worldly glory, but only one way to get to Heaven and that way, no doubt, will be much too narrow for some of our big christians, But "by their fruits ye shall know them." These deacons, or committees or trustees, whichever they please, are men of real grit and spunk for the accomplishment of any purpose. They will not, when they get their "dander" fairly up, turn their backs upon death or the devil himself, They don't generally confess their sins outside of the church for fear, I suppose, people will think they are not saints. We desire to add here that we have in our possession, also, sworn testimony showing they did—those very men, who deny the charge—tear down the doors and windows of said house and carry them off, secreting them on their own premises, to the damage of both the house and the community, to the amount of over thirty dollars in cash, which has already been paid out of the school fund; and that is not all. The menace, "If we again have to appear in print we shall give some facts with reference to the cause of the school house trouble" does not frighten us from telling the truth on them, not in the least. Facts are what they should have given long ago.

THOMAS MEADS.

Salem Township, N. C., Jan 25, '92.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: } Office Cl'k
Pasquotank County. } Sup'r Co'rt

Notice of agreement for the incorporation of The Electric Light Company of Elizabeth City having been duly signed, scaled and acknowledged before me by D. B. Bradford, D. S. Kramer, Guirkin & Co, Chas. H. Robinson, J. B. Brockett, G. M. Scott, E. F. Aydlett, T. G. Skinner, Robt. R. Whitehurst, A. T. Davis, W. C. Glover, C. W. Overman, Thos. R. Mann, Moses Weisel, Sam'l A. Graham, C. E. Kramer & Bros, G. H. Toadvine, G. B. Jones, James B. Blades, Noah Burfoot, Jacob Salomonsky, J. H. White, P. W. Melick, B. F. White, Palemon John, M. N. Sawyer, A. L. Pendleton, J. Heywood Sawyer, Jno W. Albertson Jr, and W. G. Underwood, and having been duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county of Pasquotank in the State of North Carolina and the tax of twenty-five dollars having been duly paid.

The business to be carried on by the said Corporation shall be the purchasing, erecting and operating an Electric Light plant in or near Elizabeth City, furnishing electric power for lights and other purposes; taking and holding real estate by grant, lease or otherwise as may be necessary for operating said plant and business; to contract to furnish lights for any corporation, individual or company, to acquire a franchise for operating said business, to make such other contracts as may be necessary in operating said business; to sue and be sued in its corporate name. The place of business shall be Elizabeth City, N. C, and the length of time to run thirty years. The amount of capital stock of said company shall not be less than ten thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each, and such capital stock may be increased from time to time by a two-third vote of the total number of shares to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

It is especially agreed and understood between the parties to these articles that no stockholder is to be liable or held responsible for the conduct of fault of the corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the company on the share or shares owned by him.

The business of said corporation shall be conducted through a Board of Directors, composed of not less than seven nor more than nine of said stockholders, and the said Directors shall be elected by the stockholders annually Now, therefore, by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, I John P. Overman, clerk of said Superior Court do now declare that the said D. B. Bradford and others, the incorporators mentioned above, and their successors be and they are hereby made a body corporate by the name and style of "The Electric Light Company of Elizabeth City," according to the terms and for the purposes set forth in said articles of agreement and with all the powers and authority conferred upon corporations by the laws of North Carolina and to extend thirty years from the date of incorporation.

Let this order be published in a news paper published in Elizabeth City, N. C.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of January, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

FISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP YOUR SHAD AND OTHER CHOICE FISH TO
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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
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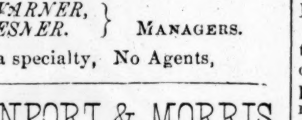
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Promptness our motto.

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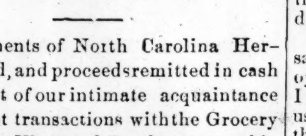
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Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

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TERRAPIN, &C., &C.
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A. J. G. WARNER, }
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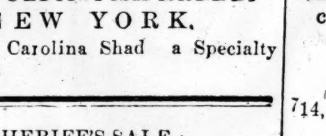
DAVENPORT & MORRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS



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Consignments of North Carolina Hering solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

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In Fresh Fish, Lobsters
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

J. Heywood Sawyer, }
vs. } In Superior Court.
Hugh Cale, }

Pursuant to an execution issued from the office Superior Court Clerk in the above entitled cause, I have this day levied upon the following real estate situated in Elizabeth City, N. C., to-wit:

1st. One lot on Cale street, bounded on the north by Selim Sutton's lot, on the east by Cale street, on the south by a vacant lot and on the west by lot given to Hugh Cale in his homestead.

2d. Vacant lot on Cale street. Bounded on north by lot above described, east by Cale street, south by lot belonging to May Whitcomb and west by lot belonging to Hugh Cale.

3d. Also a piece of land near Elizabeth City. Bounded on north by lots or land belonging to J. Heywood Sawyer, Mills Leigh and others, on the east by Pear Tree road, on the south by lands belonging to Alex. Wadsworth and Sam'l Haley and on the west by lands belonging to Geo. W. Williams and B. B. Tatem. Same containing five acres, more or less.

I will sell all the interest of said Cale in the above described property on Monday the 7th day of March, 1892, to satisfy said execution.

Jan. 27, '92. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

Henry Jordan and wife et als, vs. Robert Harvey et als.

Publication is hereby made for Victor Daughtery if living, or for his heirs-at-law if he be dead, whose residence is unknown after due diligence to discover the same, to be and appear before the clerk of the Superior Court of said county at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 27th day of January A. D. 1892, and answer the complaint filed in said office asking for the sale and partition of land in which the said Victor is, or supposed to be, interested. Given under my hand and seal this December 12th, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

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We are now manufacturing STEAM GROUND OYSTER SHELL MEAL which is the cheapest and best article for corn, potatoes peanuts, cabbage, tobacco etc. as the following testimonials will show:

Mr. Enoch Spates, of this county, says: "I got some of your steam ground shell meal for my cotton I put it at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre for a test. I planted a few rows and put my best horse stable manure and muck, and a few rows with your steamed oyster shell meal, and a few rows with $28 guano. The difference was but little, I could not tell unless I knew, but the oyster shell meal opened sooner and nicer. I shall use your steamed oyster shell meal hereafter; it is as good and will last longer, and I can get nearly 3 tons for one of the Phosphate or Guano."

Mr. J. F. Whitehead, also of this county, says; "I got some of your steam ground oyster shell meal to try on my land. I planted one barrel of Irish potatoes and my neighbor, Jesse Simpson, planted one side by side, on the same kind of soil. Mr Simpson used horse stable manure and muck, and I used steam shell meal and to my surprise I got eleven barrels more from my barrel than Mr. Simpson did. So I will give you an order for 5 tons of your steamed ground shell meal."

Mr. J. N. Winslow, of Woodville, Perquimans county, says: "I tried some of your steam ground oyster shell meal on my crops this year and I found it the best thing I used yet. You will have my order before long for next crop."

Mr. J. J Cahoon, of Tyrrell county. says: "I have tried your steam ground oyster shell meal for my cotton this year I left a space through the field where I used other fertilizers on each side I used the shell meal; where the shell was put is so much better that I will give ten dollars to any man that can't see the difference 1 mile off and it is cheaper and will last longer and open early."

Mr. F. N. Hussey, of Gum Neck, says "I have tried some of ground shell meal or lime on my corn and cotton and it proved far beyond my expectation."

PRICE ONLY $10 PER TON.

We are also prepared to grind corn with the cob. Write or call on the undersigned at Elizabeth City, N. C.

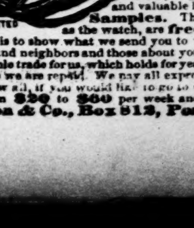
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Genl. Beauregard says:
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"Applications of Dr. Jno. F. Murphy's CREOLE CORN CURE to my corns last March cured all but one corn; after my return lately from the North, applications to this one have eradicated it."
Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.
A Guaranteed Cure for Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions and Callosities. Price 15c,
Cures Ingrowing Nails in their most aggravated form. PRICE 50c. CREOLE INGROWING NAIL CURE. The directions for the treatment and care of the nails are alone worth the money.
SWEATY FEET. For offensive perspiration of the feet and arm-pits, and itching eruptions of the feet and body, and soft corns, CREOLE PERSPIRATION POWDER is a guaranteed and harmless cure.
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1000 BICYCLES to be GIVEN AWAY FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. Not sold but given away without a cent of cost FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.



If any boy or girl under 18 wants a strictly first-class safety bicycle, they can obtain it free, without one cent of money. We shall give away, on easy conditions, 1,000 or more. The wheels are 25 inches, with crescent steel rims and molded rubber tires, geared to 46 inches; frame finely enameled, with nickel trimmings. Each machine is supplied with tool bag, wrench and oiler. Equal in quality to those sold on the market for $45.00 We have both boys' and girls' styles. If you want one write at once to
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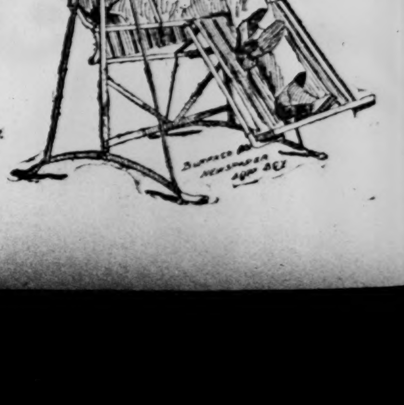


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ON rough roads, heavy grades, and short curves. Built any gauge, for any service, to burn coal or wood and for either wood or iron rails. Runs with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions where others fail.
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It adjusts automatically at will of occupant to any position; a slight effort of the hand will keep it swinging.
The head, back, limbs and feet are all supported, giving perfect comfort and rest. Ask your furniture dealer to show you a sample.
It is easily folded and occupies very small space.
TO INTRODUCE THIS CHAIR, we will sell one direct to you for $8.00.
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KILLS ALL PAIN 25 C A BOTTLE

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Whooping-Cough Bronchitis, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At all dealers. 25 cts.

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CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢

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Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Backache, etc.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jacob Salomonsky N. G., H. D. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1203—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; P. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bulkins. Sheriff, Thos P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a Specialty.
OFFICE IN THE CAROLINIAN BUILDING,
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City. N. C.

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Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. February 3, 1892.

☞ Farmers are getting ready to plant Irish potatoes.

☞ Special attention is called to the advertisement of James Vick's Sons.

☞ Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, of Newbegun, died o the 29.h ult, aged abo.t 45 years.

☞ The predictions of the weather prophets for January came to pass. How about February?

☞ Died at Nicainor on the 14th ult. Mrs. Mary R'ddick, widow of the late Willis D. Riddick, aged 73.

☞ The steamer "Neuse," after being thoroughly overhauled, is again on the line between Elizabeth City and Newberne.

☞ The Baxter Brothers are arranging to run a telephone wire from their farm, a few miles down the river, to town.

☞ The special attention of our Fishermen is called to the Card of Caleb Haley & Co, the reliable New York Fish Dealers.

☞ The CAROLINIAN'S advice to every farmer is, Don't plant more acres this year than you can properly take care of.

☞ How often it happens that if you do a man a favor he does not think anything about it, but if you fail to do him a favor he will never forget it,

☞ D'ed at Edenton on the 25th of January, Mrs Pauline Cameron Shepard, wife of Wm. B, Shepard. Her remains were taken to her old home at Hillsboro for interment.

☞ The CAROLINIAN don't know a single farmer who has diversified his crops that is not in comparatively easy circumstances. Too much cotton at the neglect of home supplies will not do.

☞ When men who are for manufactures and public improvements haven't the capital are confronted with men who have the means but do not care for these things, progress is retarded.

☞ Subscribe to the CAROLINIAN. It is a live, progressive paper, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the material interests of this section of State; and, too, it contains more news, local and general, than any paper in the District. It is only $1.50 a year.

☞ To "A Reader" the CAROLINIAN would say that the Democrats in Congress admit that they are afraid to attack the McKinley bill as a whole, so they propose to attack it by sections. They will find it an impregnable bulwark of American industry however they attack it

☞ To "A Republican," who asks: "Where is our destiny? If our principles, based upon what our fathers fought for, go down, won't the interests and happiness of the people suffer?" the CAROLINIAN replies, the one would surely follow the other. But our principles, being based on truth and right, will *not* "go down."

☞ Hon. Henry Houk, Deputy Superintendent, will accept our thanks for a copy of the last "Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania." It is an interesting and instructive document. The public school system of the Old Keystone is an admirable one and the schools of that State will compare with any in the Union.

☞ At the home of the brides' parents Mr. and Mrs. Newton Spence, on Ehringhaus street, on Thursday night, Miss Gertrude Spence was married to Mr. D. D. Raper, of Edenton. Rev. C A. G. Thomas of the Baptist Church officiated, The attendants were Miss Annie Spence with Mr. John B. Culpepper and Miss Minnie Spence with Mr Lane Simons. After the ceremony refreshments were served and partaken of by the number of friends present. Mr. and Mrs. Raper will reside at Edenton. The CAROLINIAN tenders congratulations

☞ "Hick'ry Farm," as performed by the Dramatic Club at the Opera House on Friday night, was a decided success. The play is a good one and the characters were well taken, each one acting their part in a manner eliciting hearty applause from the large audience in attendance. The ladies and gentlemen in the play were: Miss Grace Melick as Mrs. Priscilla Dodge; Miss Annie Kramer as Miss Jessie Fortune; G. Scott Bell as Ezekial Fortune; E. M. Underwood as Uriah Skinner; R. R. Eason as Gilbert Darkwood; J. P. Kramer as Jack Nelson; Cam Melick as Lawrence McKeegan and Roscoe Turner as Detective Rankin. The musical part of the entertainment, which was of a high order, was conducted by Mrs. E G. Thompson, the accomplished teacher at the Academy, ably assisted by Miss Grace Melick, Miss Sue Davis and Mr. R. M. Woodley. The proceeds amounted to $94.65, which will be dispensed in purchasing food, clothing and fuel for the needy poor.

☞ Broken New Year resolutions are already, alas, as plentiful as locusts in Egypt.

☞ Somebody says it doesn't take many pints of whiskey to make a peck of trouble.

——The right goods for presents at the right time and at right prices at Robinson & Co's.

☞ The less people parade their misfortunes the more sympathy they command.

——Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

☞ Money is the balance that adjusts the scales in well nigh every transaction of human life.

——Sweeten the holidays with our candies Robinson & Co.

☞ Among the results of the war excitement has been an increased study of South American geography.

——Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

☞ A man's conscience is like a restless baby; he no sooner gets it to sleep than something happens to waken it up again.

——A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

☞ How many CAROLINIAN readers are aware of the fact that there are more than three thousand languages in the world, and more than one thousand religions? What an opportunity for people to take their choice!

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

——Economical and effective Christmas presents at Robinson & Co's.

☞ The editor took occasion to ask a good old fashioned colored preacher the other day how his church was getting on, and his answer was, "Mighty poor, mighty poor." When questioned as to the trouble, he replied: "De 'cieties, 'cieties. Dey is just drawin' all the fatness and marrow out from de church. By de time de sisters and brudders pay all de dues to dese 'cieties dere is little left for de church but de cob, de corn done shelled off an' poured to dese speckled chickens," The good old man appeared despondent. These "'cieties" were little heard of—were almost unknown when he was a young man, and he isn't able to appreciate their usefulness. And yet how they flourish and are enjoyed, and as they form centers of fraternal unions and tend to promote social good fellowship, they, doubtless do more good than harm.

——Christmas gifts bought from us will make the day long remembered. Robin on & Co.

——Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

LOCAL MENTION

Keep moving forward.—The Rambler reports over a dozen more new buildings under contract.—The incorporators notice of the Electric Light Company appears in this issue of the CAROLINIAN.—Deputy Sheriff J. A. Morton left on Thursday with the insane colored man Daniel Godfrey for the Asylum at Raleigh.—There was a pleasant sociable at the residence of Dr. McMullan on Pennsylvania Ave., on Thursday night.—

Let the friends of progress all unite
In making an "improvement" light.

—Mr. John B. Cartwright, of Nixonton, has moved, with his family, to Elizabeth City, locating in the First Ward. From different sections good people are coming to town. The CAROLINIAN extends a cordial welcome.—A certain lady on being asked to give her idea of "home," replied: "Home is the place where every husband should be at night." She was right.—The stockholders of the Electric Light Company met on Thursday night and adopted a code of By-laws. Numerous offers have been received to furnish dynamos, machiney, etc.—A young Miss in one of the schools the other day compared "ill" in this manner; "Nominative, ill, comparative, worse, superlative, dead." The whole class looked up very much surprised and the teacher, with an effort to control the sadness which she felt, arose and said: "Scholars, you can have fifteen minutes for the funeral."—The Versifier thus describes one of the belles:

She goes on each Sunday twice to Church;
She goes whene'er she can,
Her grace is sublime, but I notice each time
She goes with a different man.

—Mr. Frank L. Hood, agent of the celebrated "John Matthews Apparatus Company," of New York, spent a few days here last week, and gave the CAROLINIAN several calls. He has traveled much, has seen nearly all parts of the Union is well posted, can tell a good story and, too, has an eye to practical business. He has sold Capt. Waters & Sons machinery for preparing and bottling Juniper water, etc.—At one of the "Gretna Green" affairs here, after the ceremony, the groom remarked, "All's well that ends well, darling." Her spontaneous response was, "It's only beginning!" She appeared to feel that marriage didn't end all.—W. F. M. Ehringhaus esq, for a number of years residing in Texas, is back to his old home on a visit to his venerable mother. He expresses a gratifying surprise at the wonderful progress his native town has made since he left it.—A local friend, with a temperament bordering on the pessimistic, thus paraphrases it:

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,"
But not so quickly as it should;
It rises nine cases out of ten
Too late to do us any good.

—Our genial friend W. Lynch, of Lilly, dropped in the other day and gave us a pleasant chat.—Thursday night was the coldest we have had for several years. There was plenty of ice on the creeks and ponds.—H. A Latham esq, of the Washington *Gazette*, conceded to be the handsomest "pencil driver" in the State, called and smiled on us on Saturday.—Some one remarks that the saying, "The way of the transgressor is hard" was doubtless uttered because some transgressors are such hard cases.—Mr. J. A. Harris, agent of Caleb Haley & Co, called on Saturday and paid his respects. He was on his way from Florida to New York.—An angel couldn't be as good as a man in love declares he will be when he is married, and his future bride always believes him.—Westward the town is extending.—Jacob Salomonsky Jr, of Norfolk, spent a few days here last week.—Rev. E. P. Wilson, of Hampton, Va, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday morning and evening. In the morning sermon he took occasion to mention the fact that it was just fifty years ago that day when he preached his first sermon, it being at Roanoke Island. He is one of the ablest ministers in the Conference.—

Let the grumblers and the growlers
And the old-fogyite howlers
Try obstructing if they will,
They cannot check nor keep back
The wheels of progress on the track,
Their movement is *onward* still.

—Do not forget Mr. Lane Simons, at the CAROLINIAN office, when you want neat job printing.—The Colored business men of Elizabeth City are trying to organize in order to promote their common interests. The CAROLINIAN wishes them success.—The CAROLINIAN acknowledges a pleasant call on Monday from Mr. G H. Ward, late teacher in the Academy, who has just returned from Raleigh where he passed a successful examination before the Supreme Court and received his license to practice law. He is a young man of much promise.—There are several cases of measles in town.—Rev. L. L Williams, Rector of the Episcopal Church, was absent on Sunday, being in attendance at the Convocation at Roper.—The *News* has been reduced to half size.—The carpenters are getting ready to begin work on the new house of Mr. F. M. Grice on his recently purchased lot opposite the CAROLINIAN office. The plans are for a very handsome building.—Messrs. J. Wilkins and G. A. Austin, and Mrs. E. Truesdale, all of Suncook, N. H, are here They have come

To remain some time
In this milder clime

—The steamer "Geo. H. Reeves," of Edenton, is on Pailins' Ways for repairs.—Substantial improvements on the sidewalk North of Poindexter Creek bridge are being made.—A larger number of vessels than usual are in the harbor this week.—The CAROLINIAN learns that Dr. R. K. Speed, now at Raleigh; is seriously ill.—The ladies of the Methodist Church are about to re-organize the Parsonage Society.—Mr. R. D. Abdell, of Suffolk, is in the city.—Mr. S. H. Shattuck, of Laconia, N. H., is here on a prospecting visit.—The work on the new shingle Factory of Mr. Wilkins, on Dry Point, is now well under way.

Col. J. Henry Sellman, Collector of Internal Revenue, Balt, Md, believes in it for rheumatism. He writes: I have tried Salvation Oil and believe is to be a good remedy for rheumatism.

Consumption may be prevented by checking a cough or cold in time, and nothing equals Dr Bull's Cough Syrup for throat and lung affections. 25 cts.

The Gazette gives the following item: One of our farmers living a few miles from Washington last year bought a pony, and with him cultivated 33 acres. He raised 60 barrels of corn, 350 bushels of potatoes and 8 bales of cotton. He says he can make as much on cotton at the present prices, having the improved implements to work with, as he could five years ago at the prices cotton brought at that time.

United States Marshal Hill has seized the plug tobacco factory of Alonzo Mitchell, at Wilton, Granville county. Ten thousand pounds of tobacco were seized. He had sold unstamped tobacco and had also reused stamps.

The Raleigh Chronicle says there are thus far 172 brands of commercial fertilizers registered for sale in this State.

Mr S. Perry, a prominet merchant and farmer of Colerain, died last week, leaving $50,000 to the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

In his will, Mr. W. Robinson, of Martin county, has left the Oxford Orphan Asylum $5,000.

The strength of the State Guard is 1,578 officers and men; a gain of 100 over last year

Counterfeiting is being done at or near Durham and bogus silver dollars are being circulated pretty freely, being very good imitations.

An old colored man from Martin county says that bears are so destructive in his section that the neighbors have got up a "superscription" of ten dollars to be given the man killing the first bear.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LITERARY NOTICES.

"THE FLOWERS OF CHILI."—This week's issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, being the colored number, contains a beautiful page of portraits of the handsome women of Chili, a sleighing scene in Chicago, character sketches from the tenth annual dinner of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia, illustrations of the Young Women's Christian Association and Margaret Louisa Home, of New York City, and of the "Captain Prat," the formidable Chilian ironclad. The children's Department contains a beautiful story entitled "Marjorie's Valentine," and the Graphological Department is full of interest, while the fashion letter and editorial pages, together with the beautiful colored front page, make this number the handsomest that the Arkell Weekly Company has ever published. Price only 10 cents; 12 numbers $1, with flower premiums catalogued at $1 25 by Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co, $1,25.

The February ECLECTIC opens with an interesting article on the Anti-Christian Riots in China. A paper which will be read with attention, deals with the Effect of Evolution on Religion and Morals in an able fashion. A strong anonymous writer deals with the "New Science of Preventive Medicine," and Mr. Charles Lowe, an authority on German affairs, discusses "The German Newspaper Press." M. Hugues le Roux writes about some Phases of Crime in Paris, in a sketchy but suggestive style. Other articles are "Milton's Macbeth," by Prof. Hales; "A New Capitalist," by Francis Adams; "The New Astronomy," by Sir Robert Ball; "Man, East and West," by Rev. Mr. Barrett, and a "Chapter on the History of Oracles," is full of interesting lore. There are many minor articles of interest and a sticking poem by George Meredith, the great English novelist.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the great London Baptist preacher, died on Sunday, aged 58 years.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late B. B. Balance Ihereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Jan. 27, '92. C. C. POOL, Adm'r,

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.
Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.
Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."
One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4, '91. 1yr, New York.

The Elizabeth City Academy.
FOR BOTH SEXES
Prepares for business or college. Special course for Teachers. Unexcelled advantages in Music.
THE LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN EASTERN CAROLINA.
A full corps of teachers and a large, commodious building,
Board and tuition for term of 38 weeks cost from $115 to $125. Music and Art extra.
The Fall session opens
Monday, September 21st, 1891.
Send for Catalogue. Address
S. L SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 11:35 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, (then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & G. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harvey, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.
First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.
TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

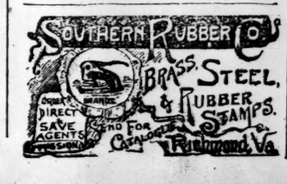
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WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor
☞ A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.



JOHNNIE
Will they go? Well, I should say so! You could not hold the bargains with a two-inch rope. Should you make a visit to our store and
- GET YOUR -
eyes on the wonderful bargains there offered you will without delay pull —not a
- - GUN - -
but your pocket book and go home loaded down with the purest and best goods the market affords. Call and see how it works.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c &c

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY,
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,
Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.
Or for Fish Oysters, &c.
Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE.
J. B. FLORA & CO.
AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES
That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.
Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at
FOWLER & CO'S.
WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE THIS!
And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS, &c., &c, and if you see my goods
you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.
R. SALOMONSKY.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE
Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
THE BEST PEOPLE
are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.
MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.
☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

CHILE APOLOGIZES.

The President Sends Another Message to Congress.

Offensive Remarks Used Toward This Country Withdrawn.

President Harrison's first message to Congress on the Chilean imbroglio was speedily followed by another, transmitting additional diplomatic correspondence between the two countries. The second message is as follows:

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chile, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilean Minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated January 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto of date January 27, and a despatch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of January 21, which was received by me on the 26th instant. The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated January 23, was not delivered at the State Department until after twelve o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until later in the afternoon of that day.

"The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of 12 withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this Government by the usual methods, and without special powers from Congress.

"This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the Executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people.

"Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"WASHINGTON, January 28, 1892."

Chile's Answer to Our Ultimatum.

Chile's answer to our ultimatum of the 21st was dated Santiago, January 25, and received at the State Department in Washington at 9 A. M., January 26. It was written and signed by Mr. Pereira, Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Without any intention of opening a discussion as to the facts referred to by the communication, the answer states the regret with which the Government of Chile sees that the President of the United States finds reason to continue to regard the incident of October as an attack caused by hostile feeling toward the uniform of the navy of the United States. Continuing the answer says:

"That unfortunate occurrence took place on a sudden, in a district where the sailors of vessels lying in the bay of Valparaiso are in the habit of assembling, without distinction of nationality.

"From the nature of the incident it would be impossible to prove that there was no doubt as to the special cause which served as its origin or pretext; but the writer can assert that that cause was not a hostile feeling toward the uniform of the United States, because the people of Chile have always esteemed and respected that uniform ever since the time when it saw it figuring so honorably in the ranks of the soldiers and sailors who, in glorious struggle, gave it independence and established the republic.

"The undersigned admits that the occurrence of October 16 was of greater gravity than those which usually occur in the same district between the sailors which frequent it, and the fact of knowing that two deaths have resulted from it among the sixteen wounded men of the Baltimore has sufficed to give it an extraordinary character, and to induce the Government of Chile to hasten to adopt the measures necessary to discover and punish the guilty parties, and to offer in due time, if there should be ground for so doing, such reparation as might be due."

Mr. Pereira regrets the delay in the pending investigation, but declares it is inevitable on account of the judicial laws. Regards it as his duty to declare once more that the Government of Chile laments the occurrence of October 16, and by way of showing the sincerity of his feeling and the confidence which he has in the justice of his cause, he declares his willingness not to await the decision of the examining judge, and proposes to the United States Government that the case be submitted to the consideration of the United States Supreme Court to the end that that high tribunal, with its learning and impartiality, may determine, without appeal, whether there is any ground for reparation, and in what shape it should be made.

The writer of the answer recalls the fact that Chile offered on December 30 to submit any misunderstanding to arbitration, and that Minister Montt telegraphed that he and Blaine had agreed to arbitration of any difference that should supervene after the verdict of the judge of Valparaiso.

Concerning the Matta note, the writer says that Chile absolutely withdraws the offensive expressions used, which were employed through an error in judgment, and he trusts that this frank and explicit declaration will carry to the mind of Mr. Harrison and his Government that the people of Chile, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility, have the lively desire to maintain unalterably the good and cordial relations which up to the present time exist between the two countries, a declaration which is made without reservation, in order that it may receive such publicity as the United States Government may deem suitable.

Relative to Minister Egan, Chile will take no positive step without the accord of the United States.

M. Pereira concludes the reply with the assurance that he has therein set forth everything that can fully satisfy the United States; that Chile cherishes the conviction that the relations with the United States should be sincerely and cordially maintained under the shelter of that mutual respect and that good understanding which are based upon the just and equitable appreciation of the facts, and on the appreciation to be given to the spontaneous declarations made on either side.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE has never used tobacco.

EGYPT'S new Khedive is but seventeen years old.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, is described as a man of great decision of character.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF has been appointed British Embassador at Madrid, Spain.

SPURGEON, the great London evangelist, has so far recovered his health that he is able to revise his sermons for weekly publication.

SPEAKER CRISP'S hands and feet are as small and as neatly shaped as a woman's. Yet he is a large man, broad-chested and muscular.

EXTRAVAGANT as he was, Tewfik Pasha, the late Khedive of Egypt, couldn't spend one one-hundredth of his income. He had four palaces.

THE Prince of Wales has begun to sign himself "Edward," instead of "Albert Edward," indicating that when king he will be Edward VII.

DAVID J. WILLIAM, of Saratoga, N. Y., is a hale and hearty veteran of the War of 1812. He recently celebrated his one hundred and second birthday.

HERBERT SPENCER, the philosopher, lives very quietely near Regent's Park, London, England, happy in the companionship of a few old friends and his books.

THERE is a rumor that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Mrs. Hammersley) will come to this country to live, because snubbed in England.

THE Duke of Cambridge, who is a cousin of Queen Victoria and Generalissimo of the British army, has the reputation of using the most violent language of anybody in the English army.

SECRETARY ELKINS, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Judge Nathan H. Goff, Senator John G. Carlisle and Senator Arthur P. Gorman are among the most conspicuous smooth-shaven men in public life.

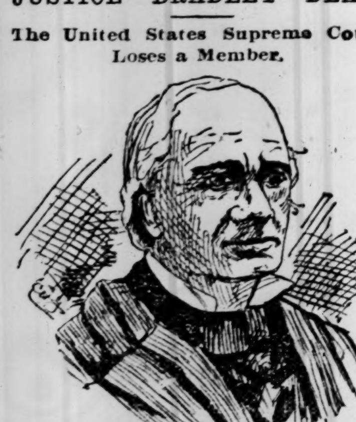
PRESIDENT SENOR DON JORGE MONTT, of Chile, who is declared to be "not a painfully brilliant man," endeared himself to the Chileans by the bravery he displayed while commandant of the sloop of war O'Higgins.

THE death of ex-Postmaster-General Creswell leaves General Schofield, Hamilton Fish, George S. Boutwell, E. Rockwood Hoar and ex-Secretary Robeson as the prominent surviving members of Grant's cabinets.

RUDYARD KIPLING, the well-known story writer, was married in London, England, a few days since, to Miss Balestier, sister of the young American novelist, Wolcott Balestier, who died recently at Dresden, Germany, from typhoid fever.

JUSTICE BRADLEY DEAD.

The United States Supreme Court Loses a Member.



JUSTICE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died a few days ago at his home in Washington, of general debility. Justice Bradley was born in Berne, Albany County, N. Y., on March 14, 1813. He was of English descent. His earliest ancestor was a member of Governor Eaton's family in New Haven as early as 1650. His father was Philo Bradley, a farmer, and his mother was Mercy Gardiner, who came of an old Newport family.

Joseph Bradley was the eldest of eleven children. Up to the time he was sixteen years of age he worked on his father's farm. From that time until he was twenty he taught school, and in his spare time studied surveying. He entered Rutgers College at the age of twenty and graduated with honors in 1836. After six months of teaching he decided to take up law, and accordingly entered the law office of Arthur Gifford of Newark, N. J.

In 1839 he was admitted to the bar. He practised for thirty years in Newark, and was highly successful. He held, before his elevation to the bench, many positions as director and adviser in financial and other institutions, besides lecturing at Rutgers and writing articles for several cyclopædias. In 1859 Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

In 1862 he was defeated for Congress in the Sixth District of New Jersey. In 1868 he headed the New Jersey Republican electoral ticket.

President Grant appointed him a Justice of the United States Supreme Court in March, 1870. He was assigned to the Southern circuit. Subsequently, on the resignation of Justice Strong, he was assigned to the Third circuit, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Justice Bradley took part in the decision of many cases arising out of the Civil War, and out of the subsequent amendments to the Constitution of the United States. His opinions are found in forty volumes of Supreme Court reports. He was especially noted for his knowledge of patent law and for his aptitude for comprehending complicated mechanical devices offered as exhibits in suits arising under our laws on that subject.

In January, 1877, Justice Bradley was made a member of the Electoral Commission, and was one of the majority in the vote of eight to seven which gave the contested Southern States to Mr. Hayes.

Justice Bradley's wife was a daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey. They were married in 1844. The Justice leaves two sons and two daughters.

OUR NAVY'S STRENGTH.

Complete List of the United States War Ships.

The following list comprises the war ships of the United States which at present are either in commission or are being fitted out with all possible dispatch for active service, the list being corrected up to recent date:

Armored Vessels—Double turreted monitor Miantonomoh, with a crew of 300; single turreted monitors Ajax, Canonicus, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan, Wyandotte, Nantucket, Jason, Nahant, Montauk, Passaic and Comanche.

Unarmored Vessels—Cruiser Chicago, 380 men; cruiser Boston, 275 men; cruiser Atlanta, 275 men; dispatch gunboat Dolphin, 130 men; cruiser Newark, 325 men; cruiser Charleston, 300 men; cruiser Baltimore, 325 men; cruiser San Francisco, 360 men; cruiser Philadelphia, 325 men; gunboat cruiser Yorktown, 180 men; gunboat cruiser Concord, 180 men; gunboat cruiser Bennington, 180 men; gunboat Petrel, 124 men; dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, 80 men; torpedo boat Cushing, 18 men; corvette Ranger, 130 men; corvette Alert, 130 men; sloop-of-war Adams, 175 men; torpedo ram Alarm, 60 men; frigate Lancaster, 350 men; frigate Pensacola, 300 men; frigate Richmond, 300 men; corvette Mohican, 200 men; corvette Marion, 175 men; corvette Iroquois, 175 men; sloop-of-war Kearsage, 200 men, sloop-of-war Alliance, 200 men; sloop-of-war Essex, 175 men; sloop-of-war Enterprise, 175 men; sloop-of-war Nipsic, 160 men; sloop-of-war Yantic, 145 men; surveying vessel Thetis, 90 men.

In addition to the above, the revenue steamers Rush, Corwin and Bear, all at San Francisco, can be made ready for war service in thirty days' time. The above vessels are completed ships, and all have seen service. The following list comprises ships under construction, the majority of which cannot be made ready for immediate service:

Armored Vessels—Barbette battle ship Puritan, ready for service about January, 1894; double turreted monitor Amphitrite, ready for service about July, 1892; double-turreted monitor Monadnock, ready for service about December, 1892; double turretted monitor Terror, ready for service about January, 1893; battle ship Texas, ready for service about July, 1893; armored cruiser Maine, ready about January, 1893; coast-defense battle ship Monterey, ready for service about April next; armored cruiser New York, ready by September next; harbor defense Ram, ready about February, 1894; battle ship Massachusetts, ready January, 1, 1894; battle ship Indiana, same as Massachusetts; battle ship Oregon, ready about July, 1894.

Unarmored Vessels—Cruiser No. 6, ready about April, 1893; cruiser Cincinnati, ready about February, 1893; cruiser Raleigh, ready about May, 1893; cruiser Detroit, ready about November next; cruiser Montgomery, ready about January 1, 1893; cruiser No. 11, ready for service about September, 1893; cruiser No. 12 (Pirate), ready about May, 1893, cruiser No. 13, ready about August, 1893; gunboat Machias, ready about September next; gunboat No. 6, ready about December next; torpedo boat No. 2, ready about January, 1893.

EGYPT'S NEW KHEDIVE.

The Career and Attainments of the Young Prince Abbas.

The late Khedive of Egypt, Tewfik Pacha, who died in Cairo on January 7, left four children, two boys and two girls, borne him by his only wife, Princess Emineh, whom he married in 1873. His eldest son, Abbas Bey, the present Khedive, was born on July 14, 1874, and therefore will attain his majority in six months.

Abbas Bey was educated by A. T. Butler, who acted for several years as his tutor, and who has been for a long while in the service



PRINCE ABBAS.

of the late Khedive. It is this circumstance which has given rise to the too general belief that the young Prince, having been at first under British tuition, would prove to be an Anglophite to a still greater extent than was his father, Tewfik. But it is difficult to decide that question, for Abbas Bey has not yet had an opportunity to show his sentiments and his opinion about the political affairs of his country. He has spent the last three years at the Oriental Academy of Vienna; and he speaks German and French as well as he speaks English.

LATER NEWS.

THE residence of Addison Hindman, at Callery Junction, Penn., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Hindman and her young child perished in the flames.

POLICE OFFICER STRAUSS, of Philadelphia, Penn., distinguished himself by an heroic rescue of six boys from drowning.

FRANK BROWN and his wife, of South Boston, Ind., were kicked to death by a stallion.

THE farm house of George Myers, three miles west of Kendallville, Ind., was burned to the ground, and Marion, the eighteen-year old son of Mr. Myers, and Dr. Owens, a brother of Mrs. Myers, were roasted to death.

SENOR MONTT, Chilean Minister at Washington, received a dispatch from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, yielding to the demands of President Harrison, and expressing regret for the Valparaiso outrage.

TROOPS fired upon riotous strikers at the copper mines at Bilbao, Spain, but were forced to retreat.

THE thirty-third birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany was celebrated in Berlin by a banquet attended by the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other royal personages. The banquet was followed by a gala operatic performance. The whole city, even to the remote suburbs, was illuminated.

TWENTY miners were injured and two killed by a dynamite explosion at Hazleton, Penn.

FIVE men were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at St. Clair, Penn.

LEE GIBSON, a colored man, seventy years of age, was taken out of jail at Owenton, Ky., by a mob, and hanged for murder.

AN official dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says that Garza, the bandit, has escaped from the Lower Rio Grande frontier, and that he is now in the country between Del Rio and the Picas River, with from 4500 to 5000 well armed and mounted Mexicans.

SECRETARY TRACY has recovered from his recent indisposition and returned to his duties at the Navy Department.

A CONSERVATIVE estimate placed the expense incurred in the Navy Department in Chilean war preparation at $1,500,000. A big item of expense was the telegraph bills. The rate is $1.95 a word.

FRANCE has concluded commercial arrangements with all the powers except Spain.

SPAIN is undergoing a double ordeal. Her troops are opposed by Bilboa strikers and Biscayan Anarchists. The riotous demonstrations at Bilboa were quelled by firmness.

ATTACKING THE DOCTORS.

Blind Rage of the Starving Peasants in Russia.

Advices received from the Government of Voronezh, Russia, show that affairs in that part of the famine-stricken districts are going from bad to worse. The peasants have become exasperated by their sufferings from hunger and disease, and have turned their resentment against the doctors for the failure of the latter to effect cures. This same course was followed during the cholera epidemics, and the doctors, having before them the memory of the fate of the physicians in the cholera years, have fled in terror from the ignorant peasantry. In many villages in Voronezh the military have been called upon to suppress the disorders. In one instance the Zemski Natchalnik appealed to the military to preserve order in his district, whereupon the peasants sent a deputation to him, with a intimation that if the soldiers touched a single person vengeance would be wreaked upon M. Natchalnik himself; his house would be burned, and he and the members of his family would be killed. Troops had been sent in response to the request of the Zemski, but the threats of the deputation had such effect upon him that he was glad to ask the officer in charge of the troops to depart quietly with his command.

SCORES CRUSHED.

Roof of a Church in Russia Falls Upon the Congregation.

A frightful accident occurred a few days since at Slobodskoj, sixteen miles from Viatka, Russia. While worship was going on, the roof of a church fell in, crushing with its great rafters many of the congregation. The people of the town hurried to the rescue and aided in the extricating of the dead and the injured. Fire also broke out. The number of killed and injured was estimated at sixty-five or seventy.

SECRETARY GEORGE WILSON, of the New York Chamber of Commence, has prepared tables showing that the foreign commerce of the city in the calendar year 1891 was $1,040,637,425, against $939,892,635 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

ONCE in eight years all of the locks on United States mail bags must be changed. Just now the Equipment Department of the Postoffice is making over 250,000 old locks to make them different.



Mrs. Amanda Paisley

ALWAYS SAYS

"THANK YOU"

to Hood's Sarsaparilla

What stronger proof is needed of the efficacy of Hood's Sarsaparilla than this from Mrs. Amanda Paisley, an estimable Christian lady, for many years a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newburgh, N. Y.:

"For several years I was badly afflicted with eczema and scrofula sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the

Eyelids So Sore

it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was so deaf as to be unable to hear anything. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me two different medicines, one of which was Hood's Sarsaparilla and offered me the choice. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever. There are only slight traces of the eczema. Whenever I see

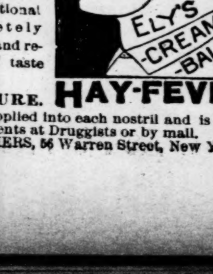
Hood's Sarsaparilla

now I always feel like bowing and saying 'thank you.'" MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Hood's Pills Cure **Liver Ills**

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.



TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DESPERATE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Locked in a Box Car, They Fight Their Pursuers.

A Battle With Winchesters on a Moving Train.

The crew and passengers of the south bound Missouri Pacific train had a thrilling trip through Missouri a few night ago. The train was "held up" twice, once by a lynching party that was escorting Murderer Robert Hepler from Nevada, Mo., to Lamar, Mo., where they hanged him, and a second time by train robbers, who robbed an express car and its inmates.

The train had hardly left Nassau Junction, where the lynching party took possession of it, when a danger signal induced the engineer to slow up again. When the train came to a standstill, two masked men entered the express car and ordered the occupants to hold up their hands, keeping them covered with revolvers, while the train traveled twelve miles to Lamar. The robbers rifled the pockets of the trainmen, taking $75 from Baggageman Hull, small amounts from Express Messenger Houck and Traveling Passenger Agent Bardett, of the Missouri Pacific, who had gone to the express car to escape annoyance by the mob of lynchers in the rear cars. The express messenger was compelled to open the combination of the Pacific Company's safe, and that was also rifled. The amount secured, however, was less than $75.

When the train arrived at Lamar, the destination of the mob, the bandits mingled in the crowd of lynchers and for a time were lost sight of. One of the trainmen, however, soon discovered them boarding a passing north-bound freight train on the Memphis Road, and sent the following dispatch to the Sheriff and City Marshal at Fort Scott, Kansas: "Watch for two men; no baggage; rough appearance; one somewhat taller than the other. They are wanted for robbing Pacific express, Missouri Pacific train, here this morning; are coming toward your city on a freight."

The freight train arrived at Fort Scott at 7 o'clock next morning. Policeman S. B. Clemore, colored, was on duty at the station. Two suspicious looking characters of the description of the robbers given in the dispatch arrived. He halted them, when one of the men drew his revolver and fired. The bullet pierced the policeman's heart and he dropped dead on the instant. It so happened that by this time the freight was just pulling out, and the robbers boarded an empty box car and locked themselves in. Shortly afterward the passenger train from Lamar arrived, and on it was Detective Chester, of the Missouri Pacific, who was in pursuit of the brandits. He, accompanied by United States Marshal Mapes and Marshal Abbott, of Fort Scott, boarded the passenger train, which pulled out immediately in pursuit of the freight.

At 8 A. M. the freight was overtaken, but it was just pulling out for Pleasanton when the passenger train arrived, the crew of the former train having no knowledge of the dangerous freight they were hauling. Detective Chester and his companion, however, succeeded in boarding the moving freight, and took possession of the car immediately behind the one in which the bandits had taken refuge. The latter had seen their pursuers enter the car and immediately opened fire upon them. The officers returned the fire, and shots were continually exchanged through the ends of the cars all the way to Pleasanton, a distance of five miles.

A dispatch had been sent to Pleasanton, asking that a posse meet the train, and when the freight pulled in the robbers' car was surrounded and the inmates were called upon to surrender. They answered with shots from their revolvers and the posse returned the fire. The two imprisoned men fired through the sides of the car at random, and the posse returned the fire with Winchesters and revolvers. The fusillade lasted nearly an hour. Finally a shot from a Winchester of one of posse struck one of the robbers in the head and killed him. The other bandit then surrendered. He was seriously wounded in the side. He gave his own name as Charles Myers, of Kansas City, Kan. His friend, S. C. Francis, the bandit who was killed, was a cousin of Governor Francis, whom he greatly resembled, and a nephew of Judge Cowan, of St. Louis. He was heir to an estate near Baltimore, Md., bequeathed him in trust by his father, the proceeds of which he received. Myers's father is a wealthy stockman living near Versailles, Mo.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

A Narrow Strip of Country With a Population of Nearly 3,000,000.

The Republic of Chile, as the gazetter tells us, is a country of South America, bounded on the east by ranges of the Andes and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. To be more precise, Chili includes the narrow strip of land on the west coast of South America, extending from Peru on the north nearly to Cape Horn, and bounded on the west by Bolivia and Argentina. In breadth this strip of land varies from 40 to 200 miles, while its length is 2600 miles.



SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile has an area of 293,970 square miles, and its population in 1885 was 2,526,969. From one end to the other it is a country of high mountains, whose tops are snow-clad the year through. Its coast line affords but few good harbors. The best one is that of Talcahuano, a little town of 2500 inhabitants, in the southern part of the coast line.

The most important harbor on the Chilean coast is that of Valparaiso. The town, which has a population of 97,737, is on a bay of semi-circular form, which is capable of accommodating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the east, south and west, but toward the north it is exposed.

The greater part of the town is built on the sides of hills sloping down to the water's edge. On the whole it affords as good a target for a man-of-war's guns as can be found on the coast of the continent. On March 31, 1866, it was bombarded by a Spanish squadron under Admiral Nunez and a large part of it was ruined. The loss to the town was estimated at $10,183,000.

Chile is a great country for earthquakes. A record of twenty-five months shows 156 separate and distinct shocks. These shocks do not as a rule do much damage, but they frighten the life out of the Chilians for a week.

A MAD MOTHER'S ACT.

Kissed Her Children and Then Brutally Killed Them.

A dreadful tragedy has occurred at Nottingham, England. Mrs. Margaret Castings, who was engaged in the millinery business, has been overwhelmed with domestic troubles and became demented. The other morning she took her two children, one after the other, in her arms, kissed them tenderly, and then with a hammer beat in their skulls, killing them both. The wretched mother, spattered with the brains of her children, afterward cut her own throat with a razor and expired by their side.

THEY SALUTED HIM.

But He Had to Shoot Two of Them to Insure Respect.

The men of one of the artillery regiments at Vilna, Russia, have lately displayed a mutinous spirit, and a few days ago they refused to salute an officer, whereupon he deliberately shot two of the non-commissioned officers of the insubordinate regiment. He was about to fire at a third when the men complied with the regulations and saluted.

THE famine in many Russian provinces has stopped all business, except the wholesale stealing carried on by the officials.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SERVIA is ravaged by diphtheria.

COAL costs $23 a ton in Venezuela.

COLD weather in Texas killed many cattle.

THE trouble on the Mexican border continues.

THERE were 3331 suicides in this country last year.

NATURAL gas has been found near Salt Lake City, Utah.

SMALLPOX is playing sad havoc in the Capital of Guatemala.

THE German Reichstag appropriated $250,000 for the Chicago World's Fair.

THERE are now nearly five thousand miles of railroad in operation in Mexico.

THE manufacture of beet sugar is attaining large proportions in Nebraska.

THE postoffice and telegraphic departments in Spain have been consolidated.

OVER 300,000 orange trees were planted in Mexico last year by planters from California.

NEAR Caspar, Wyoming, a valuable vein of coal has been found just beneath the grass roots.

INFLUENZA is interfering with the success of the season at French and Italian winter resorts.

FIERCE fires, heating the earth white, have been found near the surface near Warrensburg, Mo.

THE business bankruptcies of 1891 in Great Britain and Ireland were 5200, against 5124 in 1890.

CONTRIBUTIONS amounting to $6,500,000 for missionary purposes were made in Great Britain last year.

MAYOR MATTHEWS estimates that Boston, Mass., will need $13,000,000 for this year's running expenses.

THERE are in Prussia, according to the recent census, 19,230,375 Protestants, and 10,255,867 Catholics.

CHARLES H. ALDRICH, of Chicago, Ill., has accepted the office of Solicitor-General of the United States, to succeed William H. Taft.

SOCIALISTS continue sufficiently troublesome in Belgium to keep the police active and make the Royal Government a trifle uneasy.

THE United States railroad companies with one accord offer to transport all grain destined for relief of starving Russians free of charge.

THE Government has bought from the Shoshone Indians their reservation lands to the extent of 1,100,000 acres for fifty-five cents an acre.

THE Government engineer of British Honduras estimates the value of the mahogany trees of the colony now ready for the market at $200,000,000.

PROFESSOR MICHELSON, of Clark University, has been invited by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to establish a metric standard in terms of wave lengths of light.

THE recent census places the population of the Argentine Republic at 3,546,000. That of the city of Buenos Ayres at 540,434. This shows that Argentine has a larger population than Chile and that its capital city is the largest in South or Central America.

"COLONEL" PICKETT NELSON (colored), "the tallest man on earth" died of typhoid fever in Baltimore, Md., a short time ago. He was eight feet one inch tall and weighed 387 pounds. He was thirty-one years of age, was born in Essex County, Va., and had exhibited in museums all over the country.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

21ST DAY.—The reading of the President's Message on the Chilean question occupied most of the time of the Senate, and little business was done. The message and correspondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—A report by Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the case of Senator Chilton, of Texas, concluded with the resolution that Mr. Chilton is entitled to retain his seat.—The Vice-President had read a communication announcing the death of Justice Bradley. Remarks in eulogy of the dead Justice were made by Mr. McPherson and Mr. Hoar.

22D DAY.—The Senate confirmed these nominations: Lewis Dexter, Providence, R. I., Consul at Fayal, Azores; Henry Bradley, Postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—Beyond the introduction of a resolution by Mr. George, of Mississippi, to investigate the causes of existing agricultural depression in the Cotton States, there was no other business of interest.

23D DAY.—There was a discussion on public building bills—A resolution was introduced calling for the correspondence in the Chinese Government's refusal to receive Minister Blair—Mr. Stockbridge reported favorably a bill to pay to the legal representatives of John Ericsson $13,930 for services in planning the United States steamship Princeton—Mr. Gibson reported favorably a bill appropriating $350,000 for a dry dock at Algiers, La.

24TH DAY.—The President's message with the Chilean correspondence was sent in and referred—The Mexican award bill (as to the La Abra claim) was taken up as the unfinished business. It went over—Mr. Hale made a speech on reciprocity.

In the House.

19TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp ascended to the chair at precisely noon, and his colleagues warmly greeted him as he reassumed the reins of authority laid down so long on account of sickness. The Chaplain in his prayer feelingly alluded to the death of Justice Bradley—After the reception and reading of the President's message, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the transaction of routine business, the House adjourned.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Culberson reported and the House passed a joint resolution removing the political disabilities of Commodore John R. F. Tatnall—Mr. Breckenridge introduced and debated a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House all correspondence between the Government of the United States, its Minister to Chile, and the Chilean Government not communicated to Congress with the message heretofore sent in. The matter went over.

21ST DAY.—Further discussion took place on the new rules—Mr. Hatch introduced a bill making oleomargarine transported from one State or Territory to another subject to the laws of the State or Territory of final destination upon arrival there.

22D DAY.—President Harrison transmitted Chile's reply to our ultimatum. It was referred—The House devoted the remainder of the day to debate on the report of the Committee on Rules without coming to a final conclusion.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SWITZERLAND will have an International Labor Congress.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) bakers have consolidated their unions.

THE steel rail makers of this country now have orders on hand for 600,000 tons of rails.

SANTA FE railroad employes have refused to handle freight coming off an opposition road.

MALE German glass workers get but twenty-four cents and the women eighteen cents a day.

THE Pennsylvania Company pays to its employes west of Pittsburg the sum of $400,000 monthly.

IN the beet sugar district of Germany the men in summer earn but thirty-five cents a day and board themselves.

THE Canadian Parliament is to consider a bill prohibiting the importation of workingmen from the United States.

MEXICAN bricklayers can only lay 500 bricks in a day of eleven hours, while an American can lay 2500 in a day of nine hours.

BRICKLAYERS' apprentices in Boston, Mass., are not permitted to range as full journeymen until they are twenty-one years of age.

WAGES in Mexico vary greatly. Field hands received from a minimum of twelve and one-half cents a day to a maximum of $1 a day.

OTTENSEN (Germany) glass workers lost a strike after expending $11,000. France, Belgium and England contributed to the strike fund.

THE collapse of the printers' strike in Berlin, Germany, is absolute. This was partly due to the influx of 1000 foreign compositors. The loss to the strikers amounts to $250,000, while the total to men and masters is over $600,000.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has let the contract for fifty new locomotives of the heaviest pattern, to cost nearly $500,000, and to be used on the heavy grades between Wheeling and Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia.

EFFORTS are being made in Japan to supply the street railways with cars of home construction instead of importing them from the United States. Some elaborate cars have been built in Mita at a cost said to be less than one-third the price of American cars.

Machine-Made Music.

Harp-playing by machinery is one of the latest novelties. The harp is arranged so that the plane of its strings is horizontal, the instrument lying on the table, after the fashion of a zither. Then, as regards the written music, the notation of the traditional stave has been abandoned, and sheets upon which are imprinted mysterious groups of numbers are used in its stead. When one of these sheets is slid into a frame made for the purpose the meaning of the figures is interpreted.

Each of them falls under a string of the instrument, and by picking at them in numerical order with a bevelled pencil of ivory the operator produces a tune. Time and phrasing are indicated by the spacing and alignment of the numbers, nor are the requirements of harmony forgotten.

When the melody of the air is adjudged insufficient one of the figures is accompanied by a letter, indicating that a button attached to the instrument, and bearing the same symbol, should be at this juncture pressed. This action, by bringing a small saw of ivory points into play, produces a cord suitable to the occasion.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Murderous Shell.

It is reported from Munich that the new explosive which has been adopted for the German artillery makes a shell of most murderous effectiveness. The best shells used during the Franco-Prussian war only covered an area, when exploded, of some forty paces, and in bursting seldom injured more than seven or eight persons. Experiments with the new shell go to show that it will destroy everything within an area of 900 feet. Some of the fragments will be large enough to kill a man, others almost invisible and calculated to merely excoriate the skin. In an experiment an enormous target was riddled with thousands of holes by the bursting of a single shell. Four shells were sufficient to sink an obsolete ironclad used as a target at Kiel. It is said that one battery, if the range were accurate, could annihilate a whole division.—Picayune.

Wood Mosaic Industry.

The wood mosaic industry is carried to great perfection in France. The scale of colors is extremely rich, as no less than 12,600 different shades can be used, so that all descriptions of paintings can be faithfully reproduced in this way. The great advantage of this mosaic is that in case the colors should fade they can be restored to their original freshness by planing, because the fibers of the wood are entirely permeated with paint. The mosaic is durably affixed to boards with the grain at right angles, so that no atmospheric change can affect it.—Chicago News.

The use of the bridal veil originated in the custom of performing the nuptial ceremony under a square piece of cloth held between the faces of the bride and briegroom to conceal the blushes of the former.

The "Barley Syndicate," of Chicago, Ill., has purchased 250,000 acres of land in North Dakota on which to settle Germans to grow barley for malt purposes.

All That is Needed.

In our physical needs we want the best of anything required, and we want all that is required to be done, to be done promptly and surely, and those in pain, especially, will find all that is needed in what is herein recommended. Mr. T. J. Murphy, 61 Debevoise pl. Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Having been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for some time past and finding no relief, I tried St. Jacobs Oil which I found very efficacious."—Miss Clara Alcott, Mahwah, N. J., writes: "I bruised my limb, and it became greatly swollen and stiff. I used two bottles of a patent liniment which did not relieve me. A physician was called who ordered the limb to be poulticed, and he gave me medicine internally, without benefit. I then got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. It acted like magic."—Mr. Lorenzo Buck, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., Mich., says: "I had chronic rheumatism for years, contracted during the war. After sitting or lying down, at times, I could not get up, from stiffness and pains. At work my strength would give out, then I would pass through a sickness of several weeks. I had to walk with a cane and was at one time so ill I could not lie down without terrible pains in back and limbs. I tried St. Jacobs Oil; next morning got up out of bed without assistance. To-day I'm a new man and walk without a cane."—Mr. A. H. Cunningham, Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pa., writes: "My wife was sorely afflicted with lame back for several years. She used innumerable liniments, but experienced little relief until St. Jacobs Oil was used. I can confidently say we owe her cure to its wonderful effects and would not keep house without it."

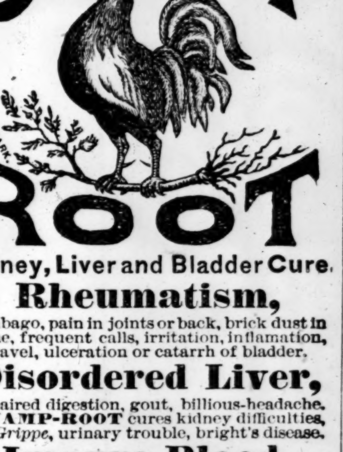
EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility. Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

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which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

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Invested in Pierre to-day will likely bring you 100$ inside of 10 years. Write to me for maps and circulars. CHAS. L. HYDE, Pierre, S. Dak.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world.—*Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.*

IF you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists. 25 cents.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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All gone—woman's suffering and woman's weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription puts a stop to it. It's a remedy for all the delicate derangements and disorders that make her suffer, and a cure for all the diseases and disturbances that make her weak. It's a legitimate medicine, that corrects and cures; a tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. For bearing-down pains, displacements, all the functional irregularities peculiar to the sex, it's a safe and certain remedy.

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You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the *cheapest*.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the result of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged puss. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A. WIEGNER, *Slatington, Pa.*

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. RAINS, *Marthaville, La.*

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free.

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ONLY 60c. PER PAIR. ! ! ! We have CALLED in our salesmen and will supply our customers and *all others* hereafter at WHOLESALE PRICES, direct by mail, thus saving them *all middlemen's profits*. **SOFT AND WARM. WEAR LIKE "IRON."** —OUR LEADER.— A splendid *Farmer's* and *working man's* mitten for only 60c. per pair. *Post paid by mail*. 1 Pair FREE with 12 ordered through one person. If 1 pair is wanted send silver or stamps; if more than one pair send Postal Note or Money Order and deduct cost from amount sent. **GREAT AMERICAN GLOVE CO.** Gloversville, N. Y. Send the number of inches around the hand, over the knuckles, but under the thumb.

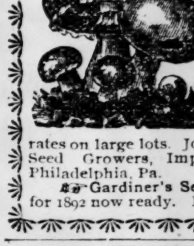
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Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken "sick, and suffered as no one but a "dyspeptic can. I then began tak"ing August Flower. At that time "I was a great sufferer. Every"thing I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress "would come on and I would have "to eat and suffer "again. I took a "little of your med"icine, and felt much "better, and after "taking a little more "August Flower my "Dyspepsia disap"peared, and since that time I "have never had the first sign of it. "I can eat anything without the "least fear of distress. I wish all "that are afflicted with that terrible "disease or the troubles caused by "it would try August Flower, as I "am satisfied there is no medicine "equal to it."

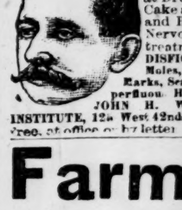
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A Lovely Girl of Eighteen

thus writes to a friend:—"They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, etc. One day I found a book called 'Guide to Health and Etiquette,' by Mrs. Pinkham; in it I found out what ailed me. I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, and I am in splendid health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

conquers all those female complaints and weaknesses which baffle the doctors. All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.